# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, A then the full grein in the eer"

The Monitor's view

# Hold back the deserts

ing their arid claws at the relentless rate of 14 million scres o year, the urgent need to stem the global march of saml was never more evi-

That is why 1,500 delegates from 100 nations and 150 interested organizations have gathered In Nairobl, Kenya, tor the UN Conterence on one reads with dismay that the region etill is Desertification. Their objective of seeing how much more can be done to halt the deserts' encroachment is not only timely but crucini to

The desert ereep is not confined, us some suppose, to outlying portions of the world, such s Africa and Asia. It happens in the United States as well, in portions of Arizona and New Mexico where indian reservations have suttercal. And the spreading is not due only to droughta and changes in global weather paiterns. It stems, os much as anything, troin man's mismanngement of the soil and from pressure to produce more tond.

One remombers, for example, Konyans in recent years contributing to the future arid areaa of their own country by recktessly chopping down scarca trees to make charcoal to aell to oll-rich Arab nations. Moreover, the devastating impact at the 1072-74 drought in the Africao Sohet area (composed of sevan nations on the southern edge of the Sahara) was intensitled by human misiakes, such as the uncontrolled buildup of cattlo herds, tha over- of arabia tand, such as the Sahara's implacable grazing of animals on marginal tand, and the

which humans were destitute. A almilar grim pattern struck Ethiopia in 1974 and 1975, coniributing to the insiability in that country.

Preventing such victorica for the desert has long preoccupied mankind. The Sahel recently has had more or less normal wet seasons, but wilhout such an eesential as daily weather forecasts, although that lack is apparently aoon to be rectified. All of which shows the potential usefulness of the Natrobi conference, the first to discuss active prevention of descriptication and the problems of man-made deserts.

This UN conclave can benefit the world's needy not only by airing such problems as unwise use of land, poor land monagement, erosion, dune formation, detorestation, and sait encrustation, but also by providing possible solutions and guidance for the estimated 50 millinn persons who today live in areas slowly becoming desort. With a rising world population ond consequent pressure tor foodstutts, thase dry or barren regions cannot be surrendered as hopeloss ar, worke yet, ollowed to multiply

Major commitments of money and manpower by meny nations over a period of time obviously wilt be required to turn back the arid tide with irrigation, retorestation, better tarm methods end nnimal control. But this immense task must be abbuildered if the alient takeover southern drift of up to 60 miles in 20 years in agricultural misuse of such land. One result soma areas, to to end. Difficult though the job wea that crops quickly telled in such areas will be, it descrees everyone's ecliless support.

## After the Vance Peking visit

Little was ventured end little gained. Their hersid at least the beginning of an Amarican seems to be a reasonable summary of Secre-shift of position can take what comfort they isry of State Vanco's China trip, now that he may from the present status quo. But they ore has reported porsonally to President Carter. It well aware that a change still could get under was, as the White House pointed out, "a good beginning" toward fult diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking, atthough no Jepanese eppoar to believe that normalization such step is imminent. Otherwisa, the Vance of Sino-American relations ettil is making progvisit was primarily an exerciaa in keeping the ross. door open between the two autions, in asteblishing the initial high-level contect between the Carter administration and the new lead- wan. Such a step is atrongly opposed by meny ership of China. As such, it undoubtedly has Americans; the Carter critics would label it sorved a nasful purpose. Graduelism seems to another "givesway." With the Panama Canal be the keynote all around.

Espacielly does this seem to apply to the problem of Telwan. Nothing specific has yet forces from South Korea elso planned, the cmerged to indicate any shift on that. The Chinese, for their part, displayed no "give" in their position; they still regerd Tatwan as an miornal affair for China, a matter about which thoy cannot nogotiate or give guaranteea to an outside nation auch as the United Stetas.

The result is that the Taiwan lesue, in effect, has been put on the back burner as far as any chango in U.S. rolationa is concerned. Establishmant of ties with Poking and breoking of such orrands in view of Peking's lock of reolprelations with Taipel remains where it was, recation at a comperable level. And while somawhere in the indistinct future, This is gradualism ecema justified just now, it does probably as good s position as Washington can not exempt the administration from using the deviso at present. Those Talwaneso who work current tull to think out more procisely what

But from Mr. Carter's viewpoint, this is no ilmc to be moving toward a break with Taltreatles facing a tough battla for ratification, and with withdrawal of American ground

Thus, a sunpla hold-tha-lina policy toward China probably serves U.S. Interests et the moment bettar than one that is more decisive or involves specific commitments. That appears ta sutt the mainland Chinese as well.

Mr. Carlet, meanwhila, might consider the wisdum of sending his Secretory of State on

# South Africa's nuclear denial

Despite South Africo's basurances that it bas: assured Mr. Cartor was not designed to test no micloar weapons and does not plan any mucicar icais, President Carter was well advised to point oul at his nows conference that the United States would continue to watch the situation closely. For Wastorn exports still beliave that South Africa has the ospacity to "go nu-cloat" if it so chooses, which is a matter for concern, it possesses both the maniom re-sorves and a long standing melaar research program that are essential ingredients for proqueing a puctour device. And there were those satellita signtings of possible test activity in the remote Kalahari desert region, which drightally aroused suspicion, but which South Africe

nucioar exploalves.

South Africa's protestations of innocence in this matter may be genuine enough. But they would carry more weight it that country were willing to become a member of life nuclear nonprolifaration troaty, which it has not eo far: agrood to do. South African on the other hand, can argue that such nuclear powers as France, China, and India have not joined the nonprolifaration club, and that it has a right to retain its own nuclear option for the possible military or political advantages that might onsue.

There monnightle are several explanations why South Africa may bayo decided not to make the effort to produce nucleor weapons. in by hing & tridelings Unright, Makingship. Make the effort to produce inductor weaponed fating Springs Hunging Spring. Solding the Springs Springs of the Springs Springs of the Springs Springs of the Springs of the

'Shh . . . it's the dog catcher . . . start meowing' (SUMULINUTURINA)

Sunshine on SALT?

Suddenly, in the last weeks batore the Oct. 3 encouraged. The uneasy balence of the Sovietproved climate tor negotiation end turn possi- good of the planet - would be undermined. bility into tact. At e minimum there should be a decision to extand the present "interim agreement" on strategic arms limitetions reached in 1972, Indeed, it would be belter to do this and buy time for negotiating a signiticanlly improved pact than to rush into a less atistactory now one.

The crucial point is not to let the deadline pass with neithar en old or now agreement aettled. And for a time the two aldes appeared so much et loggerheeds that such an outcome was conceivable, deaplie its disadvantages for each sida's self-interest.

An accolerated arms race need not inevitably result from the absence of mutual Soviat-Amoricen controla. But with po agreed conetraints, the temptotion on both sides would be great. And, beyond the military sphere, the cnd of SALT would remove a central symbolic and substantive element in détente. Political tricdeeply concorned that the Vance trip might are its China and Taiwan policies.

> the world ond perhaps load to trada and arms. lo win as it always has. boycoits lacan Ill afford. Further Isolation certainly would not be in South Africa's polltical injarest eliher, einco it still hopes to work out to the other side's advantage than its own. If Its problems with its neighbors through nego. the new climate is confirmed and continues.

> clanily strong militorily in relation to its poten would be the worst disadvantage to both of tini external foos not to need nuclear weapons them - and to a world which naeds to see to onsure its salety.

> It nevertheless would help to allay suspleton of the big powers. If the attractiveness of about its intentions if South Africa were to despreading nuclear weapons is to be raduced cide to sign the nonproliferation fresty and active fortunately, today's American negotiators ent ils rostrictions. The incident also serves. as a reminder to the United States, which has supplied South Africa with anriched grantum

deadline, the possibility of a new SALT agree- U.S.-China triangle would be upset. The longment seems brighter. It is vital that American range potential tor unutually beneticial Eastand Sovict authorities toster the epparently im- West relationships - end mutuel efforte for the

The Christian Solance Mento

Monday, Septembar 5, 1977

.Thus there could hardly be better news for the world than the reduction of pessimism about anything constructive happening before Oct. S. President Carter has elways expressed a basic optimism, despita aetbacks. Recently Soviet laeder Brezhnav publicly saamed to sutien his country's hersh reaction to the original Carter proposals by aaying be would welcome a new arms-talk initiative from the U.S. And this newspaper has been told by high U.S. sources not only that the U.S. would likewise walcoma a Soviet initietiva but that it believes

the climate for negotiations has improved. The expectation is that the U.S. would be willing to accept lesser limitations beyond the viedlyostok levels than it brigingly hoped for. The Soviet Union's coonomic troubles might help persuade it that bolding down the race would be to its advantage, too. the porenniel Soviet view that Russia needs benind and needs to catch up. But it should elao know that, in an unrestrained arms race, the U.S. ctill has the resources and knowledge

No one reelistically supposed that alther side would accept agreemants it regarded as more Moreover, South Atrica already is sufficiently stone that the absence of agreement some example of nuclear restraint on the part

seem to be speaking with one voice. This is a welcome contrast, with five years ego when, as supplied South Africa with arriched uranium then negotiators recall, those at the bargaining under international saloguards with no known table sometimes did not know what wee being misuse, of the need for constant alermass in done on the higher level presidential track, and modificing such peaceful sales. undercutting and confusion were the result.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARGE OF BUILDING CHIRSTON ROBINGS PUBLISHING SCCRIPT AND ROLL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Monday, Saplembar 12, 1977

# South Africa's black student revolt grows

Servility is the issue, education is the target

By Jone Goodwin Staff correspondent of The Phristian Science Monitor

South Africa's urban blocks are pressing ahead in their determination to overthrow the entire Bantu (African) education system - in clear defiance of the country's white Afrikaner Government.

The African education system is the blacks' immediate target in their current cumpaign to end block servility because they believe the system is designed in produce black subservience to whites. The white education system in South Atrico is completely different from that for Africans, and vostly more public money is spent per capita on educating white children than on block children.

In the injest developments: · Young-old solldority has been strengthened by the moss

resignation of 700 high-school teachers in the vast township of Sowclo, just oulside Johannesburg. By doing this, the teachers heve lined themsalves up with the high-school students who have been boycotting classes and the parenta whn have boycolled the government's plan for re-registering students.

e A black counterplan has been and forward for reopening classes under community sponsorship, not in the schools now under direct government control, but lo Soweto's many

According to a spokesman tor the Committee of Ten, a body of community leaders who claim widesprend support from Soweto organizations, the teachers will be cared for tinancially once their resignations have gone through and arrangements



Soweto sludents waiting for a bus — to town, not school

are made for them to start taking classes in the churches. The teachers will "teach the gospel tor Itberatton in the churches," the committee spokesman said.

Recognizing that the South Atrican Government will probably not like such a move, the spokeaman added, "Something

will happen there" [i.e., in the churches]. But the spokeaman dld note that any police movement against churches would be disapproved by some whites. When police used taar gas in Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church on June 16 this year, those who did tt were told not to do it

"This is the greatest challonge (to the government)," the spokesman said. "They claim to be Christian, Let us see."

## China's statement on Vance trip

Pen and hand do not a signature make

# Tiny Taiwan: big bump in road to Peking

By Frederic A. Moritz Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For a proper hand a proper setting

China rejected Mr. Vance's proposal to set up en officiel American liaison office in Talwan and an ambassy in Peking, Vice-Premier. In its first deteiled assessment of the visit to of Associated Press executives. He claimed Peking last month of U.S. Secretary of Stele tha Vanoa proposal was e releast from a De-Cyrus Vanco, China has taken the Carter ed- camber, 1975, promise by then President Ford ininistration to lask for retracting from the to break totally diplomatic relations with Telnormalization proposals of formar President wan it the latter was elected to the office in

rested for forging my own signature. The trouble is, I don't write it very well,

even ibough it's mine. And this makes it

extremely difficult to get my own meney

It's partly my own fault. For a stort, 1.

doo't use the same signature on cheques that I do on letters. Somotimes I forget

this and sign a cheque as if it were a let-

ter. Ooca, paying my tallor (Id the days when I had a tellor, instead of a depart-

ment store), I aveo signed tha chequo

"Youre faithfully, G. E. Priestland." My

tailor wrote to say he appreciated tho

courtesy, but it would make things eas-

ier for him et the bank if I just gave him

\*Please turn to Page t2.

out of the bank.

my signature.

hinted at Chineea flexibility on the question of Talwan, Although the Chicesa regard Tetwan as an internal problem, they would take into consideration the special conditions preveiling oh Taiwan in trying to solve tha problem wilb the United States, ha sald. Yet Mr. Tang atso reatfirmed that China will

not promise to refrain from taking Taiwan by torce it the United States ends its security commitment to the Island. The farthesi Mr. Teng would go was to say that if the Unlied States did not interfare, the Chinese would not rule out e peacaful selllement of the issue.

Mr. Teng's comments appeared designed to:

4.Express: April autig. 2 Chirose: impaltends
with the page of the or the least specific and the comments of the co

muniqué of 1972. cordiality during the Vanca visit that China willingly has put the Talwan issue on tha back

· Continue public pressure on the Carter administration to move toward ending the Amer-

The Chinese people beva patience, Mr. Tong said he told Secretary Vance, but the patience cannot last forever. Mr. Teng said there was

no talk of a deadline.

Mr. Teng reportedly stressed that the meetings with Secretary Vance hed been cordial and usaful for an exchange of views, but thot American side had been responsible for leaving for permanent neutrality of the weterway.

This issue is important to many of the terms. the impression after Mr. Vance's visit that the Chinese would be flexible about promising not signing ceremonies on the ovening of Sept. 7, to take Talwan by force:

Panama Canal treaty

## Latins dive in, **Americans** tread water

Latia America correspondent of The Christian Scionca Monitor

The Carter administration is pulling out all stops in its affort to win public support and evantual Senate ratification for its new Panama Canal treaties. Last Wednesday's gigantle dipiomatic extra-

vaganza, with 18 Latin American presidento and orime ministers on hand in Washington for the ministrical disconnection with a new ord-line ministrical disconnection.

The Whita House clearly hopee tha momentum generated by its four-week-old campaign for the treatles will get a strong boost from the upprecedented gathering of hemisphere lead-

While administration spokeaman are reluctant to discuss full details of the tobbying and ministration to move toward ending the American political and military commitment to Taithey face an uphill fight lo win approvel for the treation.

Recent polls show that a majority of United States citizens opposa the treatles, which provide for full Panamentan control of the 63year-old waterway by 2000 even though the U.S. will have a continuitig defensa role at the reports of progress were wrong, He said the canal. Moreovar, one of the treaties provides

\*Please turn to Page 12

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#### **WRESTING OIL** FROM A WILD SEA

British offshore oil-drilling as seen from 4,500 feet. See Page 16

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Foundation (1906 by Mary Baker Eddy An International Dally Newspaper

three process \$12.50, maple only 256, Special rates whenter \$25, philosopher, achoost, socials, plany, military, malitary, mal

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# FOCUS

millions of future drivers the chance of sit-

ting bebind the wheel of a brand-new,

bucket-seated Bug, turning the key, and

driving off into the sunset, alt the while

basking in the joy of owning a legend in its

There is something about a motorist and

his bug that is hard to describe. It's a feel-

ing, a relationship, a tender word, a smtle

perhaps - and at 28 to 30 miles to a galton

of gas, a smile that is sure to persist long

I admit to having owned three VW bugs.

my first a 1961 model wideh didn't even

have a gas gauge on the dash. When turned

In on a hrend-new '65, which looked just like

the '6f f was leaving behind, the deprecis-tion figured out to \$275 a year. Try that

The beetle, in fact, was at home any-

where and with anybody. It latched on to a

peculiar kind of class which set it apart

from other cars in its price range. You

could be rich and own e bug. It was re-

ceived into the company of Cadillacs, Rolls-Royces, and the snarling Jagust. It became

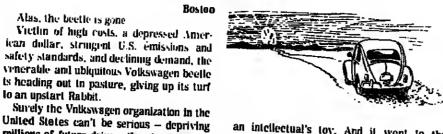
Alas, the beetle is gone

lo an unstart Rabbit.

after the final peyment.

## Bye-bye beetle

By Charlee E. Dole



movics as Herble.

Perhaps more prose and poetry has been written about this VW "original" than any other motorcar in history.

to the Jokeswagen Book by Bernard Gels Associates (Random House, 1968), a woman in a phone booth frantleatly eatls her busband: "George," she stammers. "You know that big dog on Elm Strect that chases cars? . . . Well, be'a caught our Volkswagen." or the obviously reliaved motorist who, stopped by a motorcycle policeman, beams, "Honest? That fast?"

Classic TV and print ads showed a stooped motorist with a hand on a VW fender, looking al a flat tire. The caption: Nobody's perfect.

The funny-looking car has amused, bemused, and won the hearts of automobile drivers all over the world, becoming, with 19 million already built and sold, the bestselling nameplate in the history of automobiles. ffenry Ford sold only 15 million Model Ts during its almost 20-year lifespan.

I first visited the Volkswagen bome fac-

tory at Wolfaburg in September, 1959 - 14

a car into production was turned over to Iteinz Nordhoff who had worked for GM before the war.

The car ultimately caught on - and the

Then the Japanese found the route to the U.S. — and VW sales began to sag. Finally. enier the new-generallon VW cars - the nimble-tracked Rabbit, the sporty Sciroco, and the Dasber

Don't fook for VW beetles to suddenly deappear in the United States. After all, nor than 5 million were sold here in 28 pure Also, the VW version of a convertible w continue to be sold - maybe about 1,00 k the 1978-model year. Beyond that, Voks-

Unpreteotious, tiny (by Detroit size dards), sensible - perhaps eveo ugly - tal was the beetle's appeal to millions of buyers everywhere.

tomobile, bring back the beetle. And doe'l

years after the end of World War II - and was amazed, and indeed impressed, at the busiling "factory town" only five mike from the East German border. The Jactory 95 percent destroyed in the war, had been totally rehalit.

The bug was the creation of Ferdinand Porsche, a famed German engineer, who was ordered by Adolf Hitler to fiesign a "people's car" for delivery after the war to the thrings of Germans who helped finance the war effort.

With the plant in ruins the job of putting

world beat a path to the dealer, fo the early 1980s the VW organization in the U.S. claimed more than 60 percent of the import

wagen isn't saying.

Neither is all Beetle production stopped around the world. The car will still be bell in West Germany as well as to other VW asembly plants...

If VW wants an idea for a 1990-model au-

# After two decades of turmoil

# Uncle Sam pulls up an easy chair

Spectal to The Christian Science Monllor

The Americao political system, which has alwaya beco e puzzle to the peoples of other countries, is now returning to normal.

In the years aince the Vielnam war began, years of political turmoil and overturning, the workings of the American democracy were e puzzie to Americans themselves. It was a wholly abnormal time in which two presideois were compelled to leave the White House, in which the greatest military power on the globe was forced to abandon e war it had enicred in a small Asian couplry, in which social change al home was violently upsetting the norms of personal and social behavior. Politics ran to extremes, which rarely happens end then only ol times when the forces of chenge heve been dammed up and break loose.

That cycle has now run its course. The political system is settling back into its more comfortablu end natural course.

Thet ordinery course, which the Carter administration is following with intriguing personal variations of its owo but with careful regard for the norms, ia surprisingly simple and casy to understeod. It is almost e formula and

The County Lie best wing and moves that. Both parties know that they must, imperathe middle ground of American opinion, Other-

wise they are defented. It is the "swing vote" the central grouping of Americans who sometimes vote Republican and sometimes Democratic - that decides. These are moderale Americans, whose political attitudes and personal interests blow warm or cool but rarely reach a boil or deep freeze. Sometimes they incline toward reform of a political establishment that has become fat and lazy and self-Adventising rates given on speciation, while endeavoing at conterved and too found of its diel of power - accept only related advertenment. The Contents Science Fundamental is too much interested in the welfare of seconds, and its impact to seconds to the public for adversarial. The Contents of the interest of the in centered and too fond of its diel of power -

In other times, they become weary of the Inriulence and abuses of the welfare stale and the demands to about a use wettere state and they want the dites to take over again, and manage things efficiently. redical right.

That explains the abnormality and confusion of the years since the American armies bogged down in Vietnem, and why President Carter, of it. But they would not heve Barry Godwith all his fresh and unorthodox personel eppeal, is still a return to oormal. In the years since the mid-1960s, the extremes made a desperate effort to selze power. The blacks and their supporters burst foose under Martin Luther King's leadership and poured toto the streets to force the issue of black rights. And right oo top of that, a generation of young draftees for the Vietnem war, forced by the

# TRANSATLANTIC VIEW

This was revolution, in terms of American out to reunite the Republican right-winger politics which ordinarily cannol take that kind with the Republicao moderatea, and then is Afin its country houses and counting houses and vatives, and then to appeal to the same middle vatives, and then to appeal to the same middle vatives. Both men, despite middle van song, were "a little liberal and a little contribution." right-winger of deep dye and a fighter who re-servative." of the American electorate and launched its again, and onlookers from the outside world first actual nominee on the road toward the can use this political primer to "unscrew the

But the American moderates dug is the heels and balked. They were willing to let lydon Johnson take them slowly into war, and later to let Richard Nixon lead them slowly pot water. They gave his opponent Lyndon Job son, one of the higgast majorities to America

Theo the pendulum swung to the other extreme. The en-called New Left under Sec. George McGovern, the authentic liberal left at its while horse with shining armor, seized or trol of the Democratic Party from the Johnse forces and bad its day in the limalight And again the moderates balked. Improbable as i seems today, they elected Richard Nixoo with an overwhelming vote.

That's the political history of the years sixt the Vielnam war began. Spurred by the high ideological, confusion of black revolution and power of government to kill in a cause they rejected, turned to counterforce. They and their
supporters also poured into the streets.

That was that President Gerald Ford st antiwar revolt, the two extremes captured the

of angry pressure even from a minority, and peal to the middle ground Americans, and retein its balance. It was revolution from the redical left. So the political far right trembled cratic New Left with the Democratic conser-

sarrow group It is political business as usual in America inscrutable" once again.

# Shah offers oil to E. Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor tran is secking to sell more off to Communist East Europe. And Shak Muhammad

tran is seeking to self more oil to Communist Rust Europe. And Shak managements Bens Pakieri has been prospecting the East European market.

The Shak, accompanied by Entgress Pakra, recently visited Pakani and Creckesle-vakin, both of which strendy buy some irranian oil. The branken leader discussed with the branken of the (we communist countries prospects of higger oil subpanents in 1976 in retain for the delivery of industrial equipment is from the page; to gell more oil abrand to effect a threshold delicit in its balance of navanents due to its manager to gell more oil abrand to effect a threshold.

payments due to its productors economic and inditary expension.

HE CHASHAN SCHNOE MONITOR

**Europe** 

# Carter's Ulster statement raises doubts

Dublin: economic pressure on the British? London: are there political strings attached?

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By throwing his weight - no matter how "impartially" - into the Northern Ireland fray, U.S. President Carter tays himself open in attark from all quarters.

in the Irish Republic's eyes, Mr. Carter's offer of "job-creating investment" for Ulster ia U.S. firms to expand their Ulster operations, being made conditional on British moves to without attacking the cause - the lack of a hreak "the present political deadlock" and in- role in government for the province's Runnin troduce guaranteed local power-sharing between Prolesiants and Ruman Catholics. The frish Government will be critical if Mr. Carter "falts" In use U.S. economic heverage to force Aritain to try power-sharing once ogain.

• The British Government's warm initini wetcome could just as aurely turn critical if Britain discovers that there are, in fuct, political strings attached to what it now considers a generous offer of new American investment.

• In Northorn irctand Itself, criticism is likely to be strongesl. With a score of warring political factions end terrorist armiea in the province, the groups diseppoinled by what Mr. Carier has to offer will otmost certainly oulnumber those who approve.

initially, British and Irish politicians were pleased by the President's requeat that Amortcans "refrein from supporting, with financiei or other etd, organizations whose involvement. direct or indirect, in this violence delays the day when the people of Northern irelend can live end work together in hermony."

**Endorsement** welcomed This onti-violence at and was backed with a

presidential piedge to "continue to apprehend not prosecule" Irish Americans who help arm the illogal Irish Republicen Army (IRA) or other terrorist groups.

Britain and Ireland watcome tills Carter endorsement of their own drives egainst the IRA. Yet double remain

On the basis of private briefings over the past slx weeks, the Irish Government clearly believes that Mr. Carter will only aid Ulster financially if Britain makes a positive cominfilment to creating a local power-sharing administration for Ulster. The Irish will be illsappointed and critical if the United States tries dead with what they see as the symptom -12.9 percent unemployment - by encouraging

The Rritish Universiment furtions similar doubts about what will follow trum Mr. Carter's initiative. Despite t'rline Minister James Cattoghan's ufficial welcome, government spokesinen suy the Curter stutement "does nothing pructicel" until is "more on exercise in domestic U.S. polities than anything cise."

Monitor contributor Alexander MucLeol reports from London:

i'mtestant and Roman Calhoile political leaders in Northern ireland differ about the stetcinent's implicationa.

Leaders of the mainly Roman Catholic Soclat Democratic and Labour Party claimed the President favored power-sharing in the prov-

But Harry West, leader of the solidly Protestant Unionist Parly, and the lime now was ripe for Cotholics to eccept a "Loyaliat" report ceiling for e relurn to undiluted majority

#### Aseistence withheld

The offer of U.S. financial help has been well received. But it was being notest in Belfast that assistance would not be forthcooling notif political violence ended.

Security officiats remain akeptical about Mr. Carter's promise to prevent U.S. groups from giving help to the factions. An eatimeted 90 percent of fRA weapona are of U.S. origin.

Evangelist's visit to Hungary—goodwill gesture

Government epproval for Mr. Gre-

hem'a visit - the first the evengelist has -

paid to an East bioc state - was clearly

inlended to essure the Protestant

churchea of ibeir equal footing with the

dielogue thet has been going on for some

time between church theologians end

state ideologists in Hungary, and of tha

Kadar government's growing pursuit of

wider world contects notwithslanding

the timita implied by its overall com-



Under a Lovalist tiag, shipworkers look for foreign orders - not interference

# France wants a voice in disarmament talks

By Jin Brownfog Spacial to The Christian Science Monitor

France is preparing to take en active role in disarmament talks; which until now heve been conducted largely by the United-States and the Soviet Union.

The French are concerned that as long as they end the Chinese remain absent from most key disarmement forums, tho interests of the two auperpowers will dominete world dis-

Special to

The Chrislian Science Monitor

The ection of the Communist euthor-

lties in approving American evengelist

considered to be 70 percent Romen

Catholic with the remainder belonging to

the Protestent churches - Beptist, Meth-

Raiations between the Communist re-

gime and the Vetican have improved

head of the church in Hungary.

the Hungarien Protestant churches.

odisi, and Calvenist.

France clearly is sacking to give countries other than the United States and the Soviet Union e more active role in determining what the world strotegic beisnes will be.

The Frenchi initietive, ennounced by President Vaiery Giscard d'Estaing after e Cehinet meeting in lete August, marks snother in a aaries of moves ewey from the isoletion that for-

Vieona

markedly in the past two years since the mitmant to the East bloc.

Billy Graham's visit to Hungery was a ... Romen Cetholic Church in the melter of

leliberate genture of goodwill toward contacts with Western and other

Traditionally Hungary's population is . It elso is part of an ective and serious

retirement and then the passing of the By the end of his Sept. 4.9 visit, Mr. bitterly shill Communist Hungarian Pri- Graham will have addressed Beptist end

mele, Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, which other free church congregations in Bilda-enabled Pope Peul VI to appoint a new pest and several provincial centers, con-head of the church in Hungary. ferred with leading officials of the State

. churches.

mor President Charica de Gaulla esteblished during the 1960a in the name of national independance.

The decision to end lipe effective 15-year boycott of disnrmement discussions comes as Amarican and Soviet negotietors ettempt to egree on e fresh approach to stretegic erma ilmitations talks (SALT) efter an engry disagreement earlier

French officiale any that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev aciicited the French participation during his-June meetings in Paris with Mr. Giscard d'Eataing. But the French etress thet their inlieliva wes pisnnad weil before thet and will be comploicly independent of the position of either superpower.

President Giscard d'Esteing has given only generel indicellons of whet his proposals will be. But a apokesman eald they would cell for the first and greatest reductions to come in the jargesi ersanala, a cleer reference to the two superpowers'

leaders of other denominations,

of the sarvice. ...

To easrt his speaking round he went to

a Baptisi youth camp near Budapest.

Some 5,000 young people — mostly Hun-garian but including a number of Cze-choslovaks — cheered and applauded his

arrival end awarmed around him for

handshakes and autographs at the close

His theme - transfeled into Hungarian

by the head of the American Baptist

Church, Dr. Alexander S. Haraszti - was

an apolitical appeal for dedication to

Christian teachings and brotherly love.

He apoke in quiei terms, refraining from his customarily forceful evangeli-

cal style, apart from a finel call for a show of hands in symbolic response to

his call. Ila had not, he said afterwards,

expected so mony hends to go up. "It.

was a very moving moment."

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

The spokesmen eleo seid that France would support a reduction in the quentity and quelity of arma, and would oppose any discrimination in favor of a particular nation, part of the world, or kind of weepon.

According to one report, the French President will send his proposals first to the leaders of the United States, the Soviet Union, Chine, and Britain in personel messages. Officiela bero expect that the ennouncement of the proposals will come at e specief session of the United Netions on disarmement next May. The session was arranged in reaponse to en oft-expressed Soviat dasire for e world diaarmament conference.

.It elso is considered likely that France will decide to take pert in the long-standing disermainent talks in Genovo, and will try to persuede the Chinese to do lha samo. The French are oot, however, plenning to eign the nuclear nonproliferation

Up to now, they here shown no desira to participate in the SALT negotietions or in the telks in Vienna on European baianced force reductions. But European security analysts heve specinselle guarde the question of a possible European role in SALT, and that had been a lopte of increasing interest here.

Tha French were somewhet put off by the undiplomatic tone nonneed soon after his inauguration. President Giscard d'Estaing also hae been openly critical of Mr. Certer's handling of the Soviet Union. Moreover, with the left-wing opposition parties elift favored in France's crucial parliamentery elections next March, standard political wisdom would dictate an active and visible role for the Freech President in world elfeirs. .

The French fleve changed policy over the past year, swing-ing toward support of American proposals to limit the export of certain sensitive nuclear technology, even when theoretionly injonded for peacoful purposes.

How far France will be eble to go with its disurmamoni proposals remeins e question; Conventional arms exports still ere regarded here as an essentiel financial support for the nation's defonse industry. Moreover, Frence is unable to support Amerlcan end Soviet proposals for a treety benning of nuclear tests, which reportedly could be offered at the special UN acc sion in May.

The French are committed to en independent nuclear wearons force and to en extensive nuclear industry, and are not yet technologically prepered to end their nuclear testing,

White rulers eye Anglo-U.S. black transfer plan

# **Europe**

# Spain: warnings for the wealthy i

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid The Spanish Government is planning in take tougher "soek the rich" measures to cool down a possibly long, hot outumn.

ft is quietly warning wealthy circles and bankers that they must choose between moderate government reform now or increasing worker anger over economic inequalities that could lead to a future electoral victory by the powerful Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) and far tougher messures on the rich by a PSOE government.

Informed economic analysis say the government's present economic package is "a terrific plan, if it works — and if the government has the time to make it work."

in the first six months of this year, the cost of tiving index tuse 13.4 percent. Inflation is 30 percent. More than 800,000 are unemployed.

As a solution the government has adopted a complex package that, basicatly, involves tax reform and mild belt-lightening. The program was developed by the deputy premier to charge of economic affeirs, Enrique Fuentes Quintenn. Ife is considered one of the country's icading economists by most lop economic experts in Spatn's political parties, both left and

Under the Fuentes plan:

Portugal

· Unemployment would be reduced or at least kept from rising. The manctary aupply would be tightened. The danger: if this bappens without moderating wages, smeller businesees could be destroyed since costs would be bigh. These businesses would be unable lo get credits to hetp meet costs.

 Funds for public expenditure would be increased by higher levies on gasoline and transportntion, in addition to tex reforms that should raise an extra 22 hillion pesetas (\$257 miltion) the first year atone.

 The whopping balance of payments deficit and inflation rate would be reduced. Experts believe the 25 percent devaluation of the peseta in July, plus inflation controls, could control the balance-of-payments deficit.

But there are many uncertainties. The peckage is a single unit and if one part sags, inflation could rise. All measures would take effect one year from now - so time is needed. And everything linges on wage restraints and whether the government can gel its tax reforms through the Parlisment. Informed speculation is the lt will.

Mcanwhile, isbor unions are competing for votes in elections this fall that will determine which unions will represent the workers, if such competition combined with union ticks to political parties gets out of head, labor negotiations might be impossible, if weges rise, so will inflation. Under this "economic domino theory," tabor militancy could in the short term spark. higher inflation - and cause grave political problems for the

At the same time, the rich and the banks are edgy. They are upset over government movee to hit higher incomes via a wealth lax end the relexation of bank security laws to put more teeth into lax reform. But they ore especially ecared that the PSOE could eweep this winter's municipal elections, and PSOE policles frighten investors. The speciallet party has vowed to nationalize electricity companies, among others.

Tax reform thus becomes a vilal trade-off. It shows the poor that the government intends to make the rich pay and Il might therefore help achieve union restraint.

Analysts warn that it the government fails to get its tax reforms the PSOE's prospects of victory would be enhanced. to tact, this is reportedly the line the government is giving to the



Madrid: rich pay more, to avert swing left

Even leftist economists are said privately to agree the

wealthy end the banks: accept tax reform now and lose a life with us, or risk losing almost everything later with the PSOE. Fuentes program is "technically sound." Differences arise over its political aspects. In the end, the Left beliaves the genernment will run oul of time on the economic front -- and t will ullimately be up to a PSOE government to pick up the

# Austerity drive all the way to the beach

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Portuguese flocked to the beaches the tast weekend in August after buying Europe's highest-priced gasoline to drive nul in cars being paid off et the highest inlerest rete.

The cost increases were included to the government's new austerity package aimed at restoring economic equilibrium blown to the wind by the revolution of April, 1974.

The measures boosted tha cost of supergrade gasoline from \$2.25 a gallon to \$2.75. The interest on auto loans was increased to 27 percent, on top of a 60 percent luxury tax that has pushed up the cost of a small Fiat 127 to \$4,176,

At the same time, homeowners were told that as of Sept. I, their mortgaga rates were going up at least 2.5 percent, to a maximum of 15 percent. Other interest rates were raised another 4 percent on bank loans, and 12 percent would hanceforward be charged on loans for consumer goods.

These incasures are in addition to last Feb-

imported goods.

Buried in the new package is a decision to

gradually devalue the national currency on a regular basts. Bank of Portugal officiels said this would start at about 1 percent monthly, bul could rise to the future.

The vice-governor of the Bank of Portugal, Victor Constancio, said the continuation of the devaluation would depend on the difference between the rate of inflation in Portugal – now nificially al around 30 percent a year - and thal of Portugal's major trading partners. Il also would be governed by the state of Portugal's foreign and gold reserves.

As an editorial in the prestigious weekly newspaper Expresso remarked: "It is obvious our inflation will continue for a few years to be higher than that of the countries wa trade with, and the recuperation of our trading balance will be slow, so that the monatary policles as defined by the government mean that as from now, we are in a [disguised] permanent state of devaluation."

Finance Minister Henrique Medina Carreira many's austerity packet that added a 60 per- said the measures were aimed al reducing the

public's spending from \$96 million monthly lo \$42 million by October.

"If the Portuguese people cennot afford to use their cars, they should remember their grandfathers had only horses and carts and lhey survived," he said. "We have reached the limil of our credit."

Dr. Medina Carrelra described a \$750 million loan from a Western consortium es covering the overspending of the Portuguese for the next 18 months. After that, he said, the nation would have lo live on its own resourcea, which means eresing its annual \$1.2 billion balance-

The Portuguese, who have watched their real wage increases woo during the revolution disappear in the face of the galloping inflation, did hot welcome the government's istest economic measures. Al bus stops and in shops and cafés there was only one topic of conversation.

"If this is socialism, I don't want it. All I can see happening is that prices go up every time you lurn around," said a bousewife in a line for milk, "We've been promised betler lives, but ours seem to be getting worse."

# French Left, Right falter as they jockey for position

the government has not fully recovered.

Six months remain before the decisive parliamentary election in March, and the governing parties are still in often bitter disagreement over tactics and policies.

But although the Socialist-Communist opposi-

tion coalition is widely favored to capture the reins of power in the March elections, it is as divided as the government parties.

Raymond Barre, leader of the groups closely Communisi leader Georges Marchais would

the government's most unpopular trademark, has begin his own series of speeches, warning of this dangers of communism, criticizing the Prime Minister, and calling for a "new major-ity" and a "new national will."

As the prespect of political power has be-come learnessingly real to the left-wing opposi-tion, the Socialist and Communist Parties have found it almost impossible to agree on how their pulling the country if elected.

divided as the government parties.

Sioth sides now and preparing for a snowdown this fall — not between Left and Right;
but between the Communists and Socialists on
the one hand, and the Gaullists and Gincardians on the other.

The French returned from rain-sonked
August vacations to find that the political competition has already begun. Frime Minister

August vacations as already begun. Frime Minister

Town Resimost impossible to agree on how divided the same of the Left began meetings in early community of the common protion one hand, and the Gaullists and Gincargram of government which they adopted in complete the same of the Left began meetings in early communities and the Gaullists and Gincar
gram of government which they adopted in common protion of the Left began meetings in early communities and the Gaullists and Gincar
gram of government which they adopted in common protion one hand, and the Gaullists and Gincar
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The French returned from rain-sonked

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dians on the other.

The French returned from rain-sonked

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dians on the

Allied to President Valery Grand of Friancisco James their electrical partorns:

But instead of working out their differences, the two top left-wing leaders have spent the summer accusing each other of bad faith and hardening their positions. They have a surficient their positions. They have a surficient their positions. hardening their positions. They have evolved complicated disagreements over how to nationalize certain major industries and banks, how much to increase social benefits and salaries. in what form to maintain France's nuclear deterrent system, and how to divide up Cabinet positions if they win control of the government.

## silence London carnival By-Alexander MacLeod

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The future of London'e annual Caribbeat Carnival is seriously threatened following an eruption of violence al this year's event held is the British capital'e Notting Hill racial troube

After two days of mainly carefree reveling. events suddenly got nut of hand the night of Aug. 29 as groups of West Indian immigrant youths clashed with police, teading to many arrests. In all, 170 police were injered and 200 crimes were reported, mainly assaults and

nake a final decision. nany Notting Hill residents were argulation

It is this aspect of the latest carnival that most disturbs David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Race Equality.

The result is that neither the center-right government, her the left-wing opposition has been able to take advantage of its opponents. The Left is expected to paper over its disputes with a general compremise at its summit conference this month, but differences over defaults are likely to continue to harm the Left's whether there can be another carnival next vear: Many Norther Hill residents agree with

# Violence may

The violent scenes, reminiscent of similar evants last year though nol so serious, are causing the organizers to reconsider whether there ehould be another carnival in Notting Hill next year.

Conservative Party spokesman on home alfairs William Whitelaw, who dealt with far more serious violence as administrator for Northern Ireland, believes the carrival should not be repeated in Notting Hill. Police efficials, who tried to control the celebrations by using low-profile methods, said it was too early to

Bul in the hours following the violence t was wrong to invita disorder in i district where relations belween police and poleted mi-

grants have been total and deciding proper Aside from the problem of deciding proper for dealing with outbreaks of racial hooliganism, the sour outcome of Notting Hill raises deeper questions of race reistions in Britain, Last year'e Notting Hill riot underlined the effect of bad economic conditions upon immigrant groups in Britain's large cities. .

The government parties are about to complete majoritations on a common "manufaction" another such event, it should be confined to a standard and harmed from residential areas.

#### UN skeptical of Rhodesian peace force couperate," these experts say, referring to the By David Anable UN Charter article dealing with peace forces. Slaff correspondent of The Christian Scienco Monitor The exiled leaders of the Pairlotic Front,

United Nationa, New York United Natures officinis are extremely skeptical in private about the possibility of setting up a UN peace force for Rhodesta - or "Zimbabwe," ae the hreakeway British colony is known here.

By Geoffrey Godsell

**Inverseas news editor of** 

The Christian Science Monitor

South Africe have turned their backs on the

Anghi-U.S. proposals for a speedy tronsfer to

black majority rule in Rhodesia - at least for

Simulaneously the white prime ministers of

Rhodosta and South Africa are consolidating

their positions at home to ensure white support

for race pulleles of their own chousing. These

pedictes differ from what the U.S. and British

governmente think they should be, if race war

is to be avoided in southern Africa and open-

ings in the region are to be denied to the So-

the time being.

The white governments of Rhodesta and

Even if the huge political obstacles here can he overcome, they add, they ere deeply concerned lest a weak and muddled Security Council mendate remier the force's peacekeeping task olmost impossible

They are particularly concerned not to repeat the bloodshed and chaos of the UN's Intervention in the former Beigian Congo back in the early 1960s.

A United Nations Zimbabwe forca le a key element in the British-American settlement plan designed to move the territory to htack majority rule by the end of 1978.

One of the sticking points for boll white Rhodesians and black nationalists has been control of security forces during the proposed transitton period. The UN military presence is intended to fill the void and prevent either the present white-led security forces or the black nsilonalisi guerrilies from seizing the upper

However, for the UN force to have any hope whslever of success, these sources eay, both eides must clearly agree to its presence and role. "Chapiar 7 does not work unless all sidee

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which controls most of the guerrillee, have rejected at least this aspect of the eetliement plan. Rhodesian Prime Minisler Ian Smith says he slill has not mode up his mind, but is plainly leening towerd en "internel settlement" with bisck leaders inside the country.

#### Another sticking point

Second, the UN experts say, e leck of Soviet and Chinese involvement in the working out of lhe Anglo-American plen does not bode well for lhose countries' acceptance of II in the Security Council, where each bas a velo.

lieve that, to check Soviet influence in south-

ern Africa, the right course is to put as much

distance as possible between themselves and

South Africa and Rhodesie. But the govern-

ments of these two countries, seeing them-

selves as holding the ilne against the Soviet

Union and communism in Africa, have long

angled for closer and more open U.S. and Brit-

tsh support. It remains to be seen whether the

long-term atm of their present maneuvering is

not still to involve the West on their side to

In Sellsbury, Rhodealan Prime Minister lan

Smith is interpreting his sweeping election vic-

lory of Aug. 31 - his perty won eli 50 white

help hail them out if things go wrong.

Third, lhey go on, the guidelines for the force's role are anything but clear-cui. Under the plan submilled to the UN Sept. 1, the delalls of the UN role are left to be discussed by the proposed British resident commissioner in Rhodesie and a UN representative. But even the broad principles raise many questions.

The UN force is meent to supervise the cease-fire. But it is pointed out that Rhodesie la engaged in a guerrilla war with no eesily observed milliary fronts. In addition, the prime responeibility for isw end order is allocated uoder the Angio-U.S. plan lo the Rhodesian police force undar the ordera of the resident commissioner, nol lhe UN force.

#### Whose control?

The UN force is meant-lo "support the civil power." But that raises fundemantal queetions of whather the force is responsible to the Bril-

advertisers

ish resident enmmissioner or to the UN Security Council. And, these sources eay, the Soviet Union is herdly likely in agree in a mendale that places UN treope, in effect, under control of the British.

ahead with his so-called "Internal solution" to

But interestingly, Mr. Smith did not slam the

door completely on the alternative proposels

for an "external solution" put to him in Sails-

bury Sept. i as the final election results were

coming in. After talks with Brittsh Foreign

Secretary David Dwen and U.S. Ambassedor to

the UN Andrew Young, the Rhodesian Prime

Minister promised to give their proposals

John Vorster - who has been unroeponsive to

Anglo-U.S. pressure to try to get him to per-

suade Mr. Smith to accept the Owen-Young

Meanwhile, South African Prime Minister

give political power to hlacks.

"through consideration."

Fineliv, the UN force is meent to establish lioison with both the existing Rhodealen armed forces and the black nationelist guerrillas. But It is pointed out that there are some 50,000 fullor part-time Rhodesian security forces and at least 6,000 guerrillas, some 2,500 of whom are inside the country, to addition, an estimated 1,200 mercenerics (some 500 Americane, 500 Britons, and 200 others) are thought to be opereting within the Rhodesian security forces.

The experts here sny that any altempt to diserm those conflicting forces - should that prove necessary - would require a UN force at least three times the size of those it had to dis- of achieving black majority rule. Such a resoerm or risk a devesteting selback. Which countries witting?

The net effect, these experis soy, is to leave the strong impression of dengerously muddled thinking, whereas all their previous experience warns them that it is essenital for such a forca to have a crystal-clear mandate.

Quiet coundings nonciheless are going aheed to sec which cnuniries might be prepared to contribute troups to a UN Zimbebwe force. The Nigerlans, with their 280,000-strong postcivil war army and their plentiful oil revenues,

have offered to provide the bulk of the force. Other African nationa, howaver, ara thought to be less than happy lo see a large-scale African contingent in a force having such a "mission

.Tha Scandinaviana, a sirong element in most UN peace forces, also have been consutted, but lhair ailttude is not known. Rumor here has it ilut the Indiane, with an army of 900,000, may be celled on to carry a large part of the troop burden, parhaps under British command.

cial caucuses of his Nattonel Party by depicting South Africa as a brave end righteous Dsvid stending up to e U.S. Golteth who has Brit-

But Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smilh - the latter the more reluctantly - heve eccepted the principle of majority rule in Rhodesia. (in thet country, btacks outnumber whites nearly 25 to I, but whites have hed a monopoly hitherto of political power. A mounting guerritia war adds urgency to the black demand for political change.) But the two prime ministers believe thet Mr. Smith has the right: to control the process of change; to seck lo transfer power to blacks of his own choosing - obviously moderate ones; and lo sefeguard the white position in Rhodeela during the process of changa, and perheps thereafter, by ensuring white control of the forces of isw and order.

As the two prime ministers apparently see it, the "externol achitlon" is inaccaptable because it would open the door too oeelly to tho guarrilla forces of the Palriotic Front headed by Jashua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe and would put whilee immediately at risk by disbanding the present Rhodeslen Army and bringing in a UN peace-keeping force for the transition period. The present Rhodesian police force - which is under white command but in which three men out of four are black - would, however, continuc to operale.

What Mr. Smith wants to do is to keep Mr. Nkoino and Mr. Mugebe al arm'e length end acek en accommodetion instead with cither Bishop Abei Muzorewa or the Rev. Ndebaningi Sithole. These two men erc both inside Rhodeela - unlike Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe and both have renounced violence as a meane lution of the crisis would be Mr. Smith'e preferred "internal solution."

The U.S. and British governments believe this approach naïve on the grounds that any compromise devised by Mr. Smith along these lines would be unacceptable to the Patriotic Front's guerrillaa who would conlinue fighting with the aim of wrecking it. Buth Bishop Muzorcwa end Mr. Sithole are aware of this possibillily, and il hee to be seen whether Mr. Smith is willing to go far enough to meet their demands for e Irensfer of power lo make li worth their while to play batt with him.

If they do and then make the case that they have black majorily support Inside Rhodesis. Mr. Smilh probably reasons that the U.S. and Brillsh governments would have to think again. And (lia may believe) the British and Americena could find themsetves then resisting the Patriotic Front inelead of conciliating it - perhaps even bailing him oul if his "internal solution" goes wrong and a modified "external soiution" has lo be sought to take its place.

# appreciale

Smith and Vorster turn their backs but leave door open

Tom Jones



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Javits sees oll cost peril By Reuter

Washington Tha world could face a seyere depression within two years if the growing deb) of industrial countries resulting from higher oil prices is not stopped, a U.S. senator has

Jacob Javits (R) nf New York lold the Senata Banking Committee recently that the main cause of the economic sump would be continued payments of \$40 billion or more a year by developed countries to members of the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries: Other factors would be conlinued high unomployment and infisting and loss of confidence by investors that debts would be repaid, he said.



tty Ward Murchouse III

tt the "Son of Sam" had committed his series of murders in

New Scotland Yard's space-age tingerprint Identification

system compares partial fingerprints lett at the scene of a

crime with a computerized list of Angerprints of known crimi-

nals. With a quick match-up, London bothles could have at

least determined that the murderer had an prior record, thus

narrowing somewhat the field of suspects. Then they could

that the New York police were still elecking criminal tinger-

prints when David Berkowitz, the man who has admitted being

the "Son of Sam," was arrested as the reauli of being traced

to a traftle ticket in the area of one of the murders. Police had

not switched full manpower to looking for those with no prior

have gone searching among those with no records.

Statt correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London instead of New York he might have been caught

Fingerprints are the clue.

New York

# Carter's threefold political troubles

By Harry II. Ellis Stoff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington President Carter's political troubles ore thrown into bold relief by three converging evenis: the latest unemployment tignres, a grilling of his Rudget Director Bert Lance in Congress, and a star-studded signing of the Panama Canat Ireatics.

News that lust month uncumployment among black Americans rose to 14.5 percent - more than twice as high as the while jobiess rate comes on the licels of widespread criticism that Mr. Certer is neglecting black needs.

Stung by the August jobiess report - including the fact that 40.4 percent of black teenagera cannol tind work - the President ordered a special report no black unemployment to be on his desk by Sept. 7, when he meets with the congressional black caucus.

That same day, Congress will open the first ot three committae hearings into the tangled banking afteira ot Mr. Lance.

#### Bert Lance problems

Tha President'a problems over the "Bert Lance affair" are twofold:

. The burly Budget Director, before the banking slorm broke over his head; had been; learning hard off government agencies; telling them they would have to pare spending requeats for fiscal 1979, as a step toward balancing the budget in 1981.

Now the effectiveness of Mr. Lance as point man for the President's determination to belance the federal budget la greatly diminished.

• Mr. Carter's own credibility suffers, as he : appears - from his public stataments - to condone, by supporting Mr. Lenca's banking practices, including massive overdrafts, which would land ordinary citizens in hot water.

At first blush President Carter's signature Sept. 7 on two new Panama Canal treaties would seem to be e diplomatic triumph, atevated into a spectacular pageant with the pres-ence in Washington of at least 19 hemispheric heads of stala or government.

#### Presidential prestige committed

In fact, Mr. Carter commits his prestiga indelibly to passage of the treatles through a skeptical Senate, plus House approval of those aspects of the pacts involving a turnover of American property and money to Panema.

limitations and rising Arab-Israeli tensinn ovar munity has "apecial needs."

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Presidential prestige on the tine

Jewish settlements on the west bank ot Jor-

Arab foreign ministers, prior to their meetings in New York later this month with U.S. ofticials, are planning unified action against what the Saudi foreign ministor cells Israei's "criminal" settismant of Jaws on Ibe West Bank.

Hovering in the background is the Arab'a ultimate weapon - an oil cutback to force tha United States to axert prassure on largel to cease founding new Jawish villages on Arab

#### Economy slowing

Meanwhile, the U.S. economy - which had bean growing at e 7 percent annual clip in the first half of 1977 - is clowing down, unable to chip ewey significantly at the oation's jobless. A continuing bright spot is that more Amer

icans than ever are at work - 90.8 million in August. More than three million jobs have been created in the past year, as the economy tries to absorb an ever-expending labor torce. But the labor force - the number of Amarleans seeking work - growe faster than the economy can cope with it, with the result that the overall unemployment rate (7.1 percent in August) remains at a high level.

Bleck Americans are hardest hit, with a rate ot unemployment as high as at any time aince

If there had not been I.8 million federally funded summer jobs this year, said Labor Secretary Ray Marahall Sept. 4 on "Face the Nalion" (CBS-TV), lha joblesa rate for young blacks in same cities might have been 80 per-

A new \$1 billion program - the Youth Emloymont and Demonstrellon Act - sald Mr. Marshall, is targated at gatting one-fourth ot jobless young blacka into programs designed to give them marketable work skills;

Standing in the wings are two other major, owes blacks "special attention" - not becouse foreign policy issuae - disagreement between of black cilizene' help in gelting Mr. Curtar the United States and the Soviet Union on arms, etected Procident, but because the bleek com-

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# Panama Canal pact churns up emotions

Carter must dig up support in Senate; Bunker recalls League of Nations fight

Statf correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Relations between Latin America and the Ihird world will be attected tor a generation by the tight over the Panama Canal treatles which President Carter signed here on the eve-

Mr. Carter arranged a glittering signature ceremony, with a state dinner and meetings with leaders and delagates of 23 Western Hemisphere nations. In atfact, he said to senetors who returned after summer recess, "You reject it et your peril."

Under the Constitution, a two-thirds majorily of the Senate is required to ratify the treaties. Thirty-four members can block II. At present, the question turns on how many converts Mr. Certer can make belween now and January when the vole may be taken.

These taciors point up the difficulty of the task tacing the President: · A Gallup Poll Indicates slightly more Americans presently oppose the treaty than fa-

 Attorneys general of four states -- lowa, Indiana, Idaho, and Louisjana - have filed suit in the U.S. Supreme Court arguing that the agreement gives away U.S. property by treaty. and that such action requires an act of the full Congress.

• Domocratic Senate leader Robert C. Byrd if West Virginia hea not yet committed himself o the treaty.

Resentment over U.S. withdrawal from . Vielnam is found to be transferred by some Amaricans to relinquishment of control over the canal. One treaty would, however, give the U.S. permanent power to ensure the canal's neutrality, including the right of intervention. Panama will hold a plebiscite on treaty rall-

A cruelal U.S. factor in the emotional ar-

cording to a Brilish genealogiet.

Kings Langley, 25 miles north of Londoo.

and power over the past six cecturies.

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President Carter is being too modest by deacribing himself as e man of the people

- his nucestors include North America's first great land baroo, "King" Carter, no-

H. B. Brooks-Baksr, menaging editor of Debratt's peerage, a stendard reference work on the British aristocraey, says his staff traced Mr. Certer's family back to

aroned 1350, when they were working as wheelwrights end cartere in the village of

Mr. Brooks-Baker said the President was not just so intelligent man who has done

well for himself. He came from one of the more significant families in the English-

speaking world. Many of his soccestors had reached positions of immeone imperisoce

There was no immediate reaction from the White House to Mr. Carter's unexpect-

According to Debrett's researchers, the Cartar family had alreedy preduced 6string of successful landowears in England before the brothers Thomas and John

edly grand naceatry, which includes connections with George Washington.

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Carter emigrated to the colony of Virginia in the 171b century.

gument now shaping may be the advice by the Joint Chiets of Staff that the only practical way of keeping the esnal open is by treaty.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONIO

The joint chiefs deny the charge of canal critica that they are merely going along with their commander to chief as a matter of loyaity. While the esnal cannot take the largest and other nations, but it is exposed and values. able. Sevenly-five percent of the 13,000 carel workers are Panamanians, and some expens say any one of them with a hand grenate might damage a lock and close the canal.

Conservative Republicans tead the against the treaty. Among these are Roll Reagan and Sen. Strom Thurmond of Sea Csrolina and Jesse Heims of North Carolina Vetorans and other patriotic groups suppor them. Lines remain blurred, however; conservstive Republican Barry Goldweter of Arizona, tor example, supports the treaty, as do Gorald Ford and Henry Kissinger.

U.S. treaty negotiator Elisworth Bunker comparea the coming treaty fight with that is 1919 against the League of Nailons, Few treaties of similar Importance, he said, have ever taced the prospect of such emotional debatc. The Senale rejected the Lesgue when supporters could not forge a two-thirds major-Ity behind a formula tor adherence. Woodrow Wilson had his views on Pansma,

In the 1912 Damocratic textbook Wilson declared, "Our acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone has been a scandel since the day of the fake 'revolution' of Nov. 3, 1903. . . . In every country to the south of us we are distrusted,

The Carter administration is making quiet efforts to enlist commercial interast for the treaty, arguing that rejection would alienale Lalin and third-world countries.

In Panama, meanwhile, a small Communist Party opposee the treaty on the ground that if conceals a more sinister "Yankae imperial-Carter's British heritage

#### scene of the April 17 murders in the Bronx of Valentina Surimi and Alexander Esau Using antiquated hit or miss manual methods, New York police tingerprint experts toiled in seven-day-a-week shifts Irying

York City police Capt. Joseph Borelli that was left at the

'Son of Sam': Scotland Yard may have caught him sooner

to match 5,000 individual tingerprints against those on the letter. But they had no success with this time-consuming method hecause Mr. Berkowitz had no prior eriminal record. Mr. Berknwitz was indicted for murder by a Bronx grand

jury, reportedly on the basis of tingerprint lyngments on the letter in the police captain. Cmdr. G. Lamburne of New Sectiond Yard - headquarters

bar London's metropoliton police - told this newspaper in a lelephone interview that police there have a computer capable ot comparing laient (scene-of-lhe-crime) prints with 21/2 mitlion prints taken from Britain's criminal file which police have encoded on computer.

Commander Lamborne explained that the computer, which is fed bits of data distinguishing a particular print, narrows down possible match-ups between latent prints and prints or life. After this electronic weeding-out process is completed, palice experts make whatever final mutch-ups are necessary.

United States

Because id privacy restrictions, however, no "civil" fingerprints - such as imgerprints of military personnel - are placed in Scotland Yard's computer

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) officials in Washington told the Monitor that even it U.S. law-enforcement officials eventually should have a computer capable of identifying latent tingerprints, "eivil" tiles probably will never he compulerized hecause at privacy considerations and costs.

The lack of computerized extl lingerprint files would rule out the matching up of the tingerprints of people like Mr. Berkowitz, who was only tingerprinted when he joined the U.S.

Despite its inability to trece intent prints by computer, the FBI by October, 1980, expects to put some 14.5 million criminal fingerprints, now in the bureau's criminsi file, into a new computer fingerprint scanner which would be abla to road prints electronically at high speeds.

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# **United States**

# Carter tiptoes toward quieter diplomacy

Staff correspondent of The Ciristian Science Monttor

With new strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union on the horizon, the Carter administratiun has made a clear shift from upon to

While this change in tacties may enhance the chances jur improving relations with the Soviet Union, it may leave a gap in the public's straightforward way and in continue speaking knowledge of where matters stand on that out spenly on human rights from time to time, most vital of issues: how to contain the U.S.- even if it offends the Soviets. Soviet nuclear arms race.

(The strategic arms talks scheduled for Sen-Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Au and, on the other, the "realities" of foreign dref Gromyko now have been postponed to the puttey which seem to call for emstderable resecond half of September when Mr. Gromyko straint in the public statements emanating comes to the United States for the opening of from Washington. the United Nations General Assembly.]

The shift toward guardedness to the public forum can be seen acruss the board - frum administration pulley toward Culta and Rindesia part of the maturing of o young administration, to the Middle thist. On the latter subject, Sec- they say.

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Staff correspondent of

The Curistian Scienca Monitor

gressional hearings.

Lance's days are numbered.

Pressure grows for

budget director to go

retary of State Vance has repeatedly declined to reveal details of U.S. proposals for a peace settlement while attempting to bring the Arahs and Israelis close to agreement.

#### Public explanations

But administration officials say that President Carter and other officials intend to continue iloing more than the previous administration did to expiain its diplomatic moves in a

New, however, the administration seems to have struck a balance between its concern for lember in Vienna between Secretary of State human rights and "openiess" on the one fund

Officints argue that this is an advance tuward prudence, not a retreat toward devinus-

Nowhere is the greater emphasis on quiet diplumacy more evident than in relations with the Soviet Union.

Although no high-ranking U.S. official is likely tu admit publicty tu a major change, the administration has become less vocal in recent months in its criticism of the continuing Soviet eruekdnwn un dissidents.

President Carter told a group of editors and news directors two ninnths ago that he had it difficult to back away from their public probeen surprised by the Soviets' adverse reaction to the U.S. stand on human rights and that this liely stated positions might look like appeare had provided a greater obstacle to other pursults, such as the search for a new SALT agreement, than he had addictoated.

While there is disagreement within the adnunistratium over the degree to which the U.S. position on human rights might have offected estinian homeland," may sound innocent to the prospects for SALT, there is considerable agreement that it was pnishning the "atmosphere" in U.S.-Saviel relations. With the more East. restrained opproach taking hold in the Carter administration, the otmosphere, at lenst, seems to have improved.

#### 'Demaging leake'

Other rensons for the shift toward more quiet diplomacy toward the Soviet Union - and other countries - hos been growing enneern over what are considered to he "dumaging leaks" of information on national security questiuns, which, administration officiais coniend, have been reported out of context.

Stole Department officials have at the same linie grown inore cautious because of what they consider to be a generally "bad press" on recent trips by Secretary of State Vance -"missions impossible," they've been colled in some press reports.

Finally, there is the realization on the part of the administration that open diplomacy often forces parties to a conflict, such as in the Middle East, to assume inflexible public  $p_{\theta y}$ tions. This encourages deadlock rather than

As one official pointed out, whenever President Carter speculates on the Middle East site. ation in a public forum, it has widespread reverberations in the Middle East itself, Leaders there feel compelled to comment and then flad nouncements because any retreat from pub-

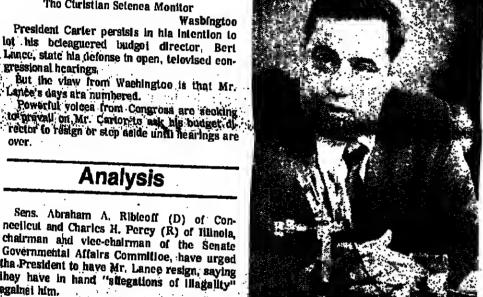
#### 'Code words'

President Carter has also tearned that certain Middio East "code words," such as "Pal-American ears but carry tremendous emetional connotations when heard in the Middle

The State Department says the data of the Vance-Gromyko meeting was changed becase Mr. Vance wanted to be in Washington for be signing Sept. 7 of o new Panama Canal treaty and for meetings with the Latin America leaders who were there for the occasion.

Other sources suspect, however, that while treaty-signing may have been a consideration in the U.S. decision to postpona the Vance-Gremyke mealing, another consideration must have been the persistence of strong disagreement with the Soviets over proposals for atrategic arma ilmitations.

Given the more reatrained style of the Carter administration at the momant, it may not be assy to determine where thiogs sland with the Soviets. Some sourcea suggest that the administration itself is uncertain and is declining detailed commant in order to avoid raising expectations of progress which may only be shel-



While few voiers rocall exact words, many

now appear to be comparing tha Lance record

Cartar'a widespraad public aupport rosts or

one basic elamant: a perception that be is o

moral man, a very good man, a highly reil-

glous man, and one whose ethical alandards

Mr. Carler'a promisa to luo American

are above reproach.

Continuing political chacks show that Mr.

with the Carter atandarda - unfavorably.

**Analysis** 

Sens. Abraham A. Ribleoff (D) of Conneeilcut and Charles H. Percy (R) of Iilinola, chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committoe, have urged tha President to have Mr. Lance resign, saying they have in hand "sitegations of Illagality" agalnei him.

And the Senate majority toader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, has told the President Lance: Washington days are numbered that Mr. Lance has become a aerious liability to the Cartar administration.

.Tha basic reason tha Lanca case won't go away, as both Masars. Carlor and Lance have been hoping, is that the President, during his campaign, voiced a particularly high standard of ethics and excellence for himself, one that was instrumental in gaining the public favor-ited carried him into the White House.

Most of the private Lance financial dealings sre ico complicated for the average person to fully understand. Opinion samplings show the public does have a good grasp of what bank public does have a good grasp of what bank people was "l'il novor lie to you." This, in a overdrafts are all about. Many citizena do not fow words, told the people that he would bring quite comprehend how Mr. Lance could get in a fresh new breed of post-Watergate morni

away, with such his overdrate, while they that elected. The resords believed him or all the country of the coun level feel their nonstituents are questioning whether this is the kind of man who is thought to show prudence and care in the shaping of the paign, particularly in the vision ha saw for

For exampla: !'i see an America polsed not only at the brink of a new century, but at that nation's budget and overall economy,

In 1974 Mr. Carter, according to Robert W. responsive government.

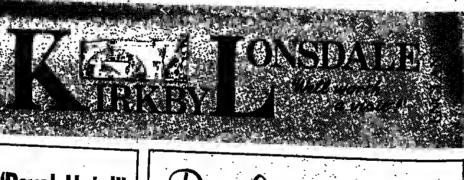
Turner's book of Carter quotations, taiked And of sec an America that has turned about high standards while addressing the away from scaodals and corruption and oldical evidelem, and finally become a government as

about high standards while addressing the away from seconds and corruption and olificial southern Baptist Convention.

The standards of government, he said, should example the highest attributes of With such statements Mr. Carier set an administer. There is no legitimale reason for different clandards in our home, our office, our sirength of his exceedingly clash image and of church, or our government. In avery component of life we should confluently strive for it follows that many volume before the hards on the basis of the care in largely on the basis of t

perfection os commanded by God."

president wild came in largely on the busis of the candidate Mr. Carter simick a similar the positival organic morally must now live by: thome before audictices all over the country. that some morality.



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# Middle East

# Egypt's Mideast course: driving under the yellow flag

Staff correspondent uf The Christian Science Monitor

Egypt appears to be sticking to caution and

tortes. At last weckend's meeting of the Arab how to deal with Israel's declared poitcy ni League's foreign ministers council in Cairo, continuing to build Jewish settlements in the Egypt turned down proposals by Syrian For- Arah lands taken in 1987, according to Cairo elgn Minister Abdel Hallm Khaddam for urging Radio. drastle sanctions against Isroei at fortheuming

By Jason Morris

Special to

The Curtstan Selence Monitor

diplomatic performance of ismel's new right-

wing government, tha opposition Labor Party

has occused Prime Minister Menahem Begin

1. Evading the need to make territorial con-

2. Papering over an obvious rift with the

The altack was made in tha Knesset (Parlia-

ment) Sepl. t by Labor Party leadar Shimon

Peres, former Defanse Minister and hia party'a

tion which resulted in victory for Mr. Begin'a

Mr. Peres upbratded Mr. Begin for deciaring

ibat everything is negotiable altar having cam-

paigned for election on a platform describing

the occupied Wast Back of the Jordan as lo-

United States by acting as if it did not exist.

cessions to the Arabs in rejurn for peace.

in the first comprehensive unslaught on the

Jerusnien

candidata for the premiership in the May elec- oreas and over Washington's willingness to ac-

United Nations sessions. The Syrians wanted to Arah League council's decision was similar to revive the old Arah project for severe ecunomic measures and expulsion of Israel from Athens the UN.

in rejecting the Syrtan idea, Egyptian Formoderation in tining up a clear, multi-national eign Minister ismall Fahmy argued that it was Arah position on the Palestinian question and essential to distinguish what is possible from Israeli settlements in occupied Arab terri- what is not possible. Further, he said, it was necessary to reach unanimity if possible on

"Peace has a price," Mr. Peres declared,

Clinilenging a statement made Aug. 31 by

Agriculture Minister Ariel Shoron, a super-

howk, that there can be no wilhdrowal in the

occupied Gulon Ifeights (on the border with

Syria), Mr. Pores asked tha Likud deputies if

lhey really believed that paace could be

The Kneaset bad interrupled its summer re-

cess to hear reports from Foratgn Minister

Moshe Dayan and Irom Mr. Begin on his re-

Mr. Dayan admilled there was disagreement

hetween the U.S. and tsrael over the establish-

ment of Jewish settlements in the occupted

cpet the Palestine Liberation Organization aa a

He reiterated the government position that

Jaws cannot be denied the right to live any-

where in the land of larael despite the U.S.

view that their entry into the occupied zona

pariner in the negoliating procesa.

achieved without territorial compromise.

cent trip to Romania.

"for the Jews as well as for the Arabs."

many others on past occasions: It set up a ten Arab proposal to expel Israel from the UN. committee - Ibis time to coordinate Arab and other signs of renewed Syrian militancy, moves sgainst the Israell settlement policy.

Minister and

sition on the PLO.

Mr. Fahmy and other Arab foretgn ministers American Mideast peace offensive. are due in the United States by mid-September for the new UN General Assembly session. Arah leaders also hope to press their ease there for including the Palestine Liberation Oricgntlating partner - in any future revived ticneva peace conference.

The American ottitude toward the PLO, Mr.

Dayan went on, contradteta the notion that

there should be same kind of political flukage

between the West Bonk and the Gaza Strip and

"The present regime in Jordan absolutely

opposes any ennnection with the PLO ... ond

is not ready to maintoth any link with a Pales-

lining state ti one should arise in the West

Bank, if Il is headed by the PLO," the Foreign

Although Labor ond Likud speakers dis-

agreed on the territorial aspects of the Middle

East dispule, there was a consensus against in-

volving the PLO in the negotiations. Mr. Peres

said he could not understand the American po-

An interesting ospect of the Knesset debate

waa the amergence of the fence-straddling

Democratic Movement for Change in aupport

of Labor's viewpoint. DMC deputy Mcfr Amit

argued that israel must be prepared to give up

The Syrian proposal was pigeonhuled and the

were described by commentators in the Arab world as new Indications of Syrian President

Both Israel and the PLO have rejected President Assod's suggestion, made in a recent interview with the New York Times, that it might have been possible to have the Arab ganization (PLO) - rejected by Israel as a League represent the Palestinians at a peace conference. Commentaries were favorable to Israeli opposition party scolds Begin

the idea in Jordan and noncommittal in Egypt. On Sept. 1, Egyptian President Sadst's main Arab rival, militant Libyan leader Cot. Muammar al-Qaddafi, told audiences on Libya's Revolution Day in Tripoli, Lihya, thai fighting last July between Libyan and Egypttan forcea was a reai tragedy.

Assad's growing impattence with the stalled

#### A nod to Sadat?

To some observers, the ione of the Libyan lcoder's remarks indicated that Coinnet Qaddafi, by pulling the burden of blame on an Isroal-American conspirocy, was trying to extend o hand to Mr. Sadat.

Bui despite a recent exchange of prisoners and some other moves to ease tensiona in-Illaled by PLO diairman Yasser Arafal before Mr. Arafat visited Moscow last week, Mideaat analysts saw little prospect of a genuine Egyptian-Libyan recoociliation before the new UN debalea begin later this month.

Libyan televiajon and radio announcers, deacribing large Soviet-mada surface-to-surface missilea paraded in Tripoli for the first time in the Sept. I milliary parade, described them as missiloa which can fly across borders, inleaded to ald the Arab struggle to regain Palestine. some of its occupied lerritory in return for | This could be read as a threat to Egypi as well





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Some consumer goods obviously are in short supply. In Can-

ton, customers line up with ration books to await their turns for flour, oil, and rice. Other stores occasionally are crowded.

la Peking, soma foreign visitors say the clothes worn today

are more colorful than those of five years ago. But the exhibits

in mony shap windows are of prized and relatively expensive

coinced hiouses and shirts that contrast atackly with the pisin

Precision-mode items like watches sell for high prices in a

country where wages vary between \$25 and \$50 a month. In

one Peking store the cheapest watch went for about \$60 and

the most expensive (an imported Rolex) for \$510. Chinese

walches are more exponsive in China than when exported to

llong Kong, which suggests the priority is on building an ex-

A standard lightweight, one-speed bicycle sells for \$95 in the

enpital, a mossive expenditure considering the Chinese wage.

But housing rentals as low as \$3 a month and government-pro-

vided health services apparently allow many families to save

Their money. And of the enormnus unmber of bicycles seen in

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Metal Window Renewals

white ones worn on the street by most people.

port market to carn foreign exchange.

.Peking and Canton, many looked new.

but without the lines.

# Soviet Union Sasha toddles off to school amid cheers

By Dovid K. Wittis Staff correspondent of The Christlan Science Monator

The shoes and the hag were trown and new The uniform was dark blue. The scarf was red, the shirt white, the large houquet yellnw, white, and Iliac. The expression: solemn. Thus equipped, 10-year-old Sashn stowly made his way

through a craning crowd of parents to meet his new fourthgrade teacher hislde Musicow Secondary School No. 185 He was one of more than 45 million Soviet schoolchildren to return to class Sept. I aimd a national outpouring of pride,

publicity, statistics, and some complaints. The Saviet press insists that every third person in the Soviet Union is a student. It bases this on a figure of 93 million citizens studying at various types of lower and higher schools and

The Soviet population is 257 million.

The Tass news agency uses these figures to criticize the United States, it says American education is expensive, Besides, according to official date, 23 million Americans over the age of sixteen are lillierule, it snys.

This is because enpitalism hars access of the working people to education and culture, Tass said Aug. 31.

#### A cherga for taxtbooks . . .

Yel education in the Soviel Union is virtually free, the agency reported. It costs like alate 1,600 rubles (\$2,208) to educate a child through 10th grede, but families pay only 2 rubies, 85 kopecks (\$3.89) for textbooks, Tass said.

Soviot parents agree the cost is low, but add that they themselvea pay 4 ruhlas, 50 kopeeks (\$6.20) a month for lunches, and also buy uniforma, sports clothea, skis, skates, musical instruments, etc. In eddition, thay contribute toward the cost of classroom and building repairs.

Part of the prida stems from the 60th anniversary this year of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The new stata Constitution is also on the curriculum - and the new Nallonal Anlhem, with



Back to school - with uniforms running short

all reforences to Stalin edited out, was plsyed to mark school

The Communist youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said Sepl. 1 that 170,000 secondery schools opened that day, along with 4,300 specialized vocational and other schools and 861 universities and institutes.

The slale spands 20 billion rubles a year (\$27.6 billion) for education, it seid (more than the officially admitted Soviet defense budget of just over 17 billion rubles, or (\$23.4 billion). There are some complaints, however. One loud one is thet The second secon

compulsory school uniforms for boys, introduced in 1975, are again in short supply.

Komsomolskaya Pravds reported Aug. 14 that Moscow received little more than half of the 400,000 new uniforms il ordered. All were sold in one store (Children's World Down-

# But no extra sales staff was provided. Lines were long and

#### tedious. In Leningrad, the siluation was reported even worse. The newspaper sharply criticized those responsible.

20/21 CLINTON PLACE

# Fresh Soviet food: it's there, but not on the table

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For the average Sovici shopper, the problems of délente pale these days beside the difficulty in finding fresh cucumbers, watermolons, peaches, or lomatoes lo buy.

It is hervest lime. But, as lines stretch around cornors and shoppers acarch clites dally for what they want, the Soviet press re-

· Watermelons piling up in green mountains - 1,700 tons in all - al a single refiraod station end in nearby fields for lack of railroad cars giving short weights in many stalls. and trucks to take them to nearby cities. • Soma 500 tons of vegetables lying in the

cause a bargo was late. When it arrived, workers took five days to load it. Boxes of eucumbera in lines a third of a mile long. In aome fields, walting in vain for de-

livery irucks to carry them away. Perhaps 70,000 boxes of lomatoes rotting in ficlds noer Volgograd while shoppers in the city itself could buy only spoiled fruit.

Moscow newspapar (Moskovskaya Prayda) which decided to test official assurances that all was well in the city's 300 harvest-lima vegetable slails, found bad tomotoes, roiten peaches, dirty conditions, and assistants

The newspapers were highlightlog snew e besic problem focing Sovial farm officials: or

Russian peasant-woman at her Moscow vegetable stall - with something to sell

ganizing efficient ways to gel vegetables and fruit from Geld to markel. In a nation that covers one-sixth of tha

world's laod area, and which wrestles with variable and chilly weather, it is a major and not yol fully solved problem which effects everyone who eats.

The Soviets lose as much as three times tha amount of vegetables they actually produce each year because of transportation and other problems, some Western experts here esti-

The situation is not all bad. Western esilmates are that the lolal vegetable crop this year will be bountiful. Initial reports from some key potato-growing areas indicate abovequota harvesta.

In fact one of the reasons transport problems are troublasome this year is becsuse both grain and vegatable crops are so big.

#### Harvast pattern unaven

Unusual weather patterns have maant grain ripening uneventy across the Western U.S.S.R. combines and other barvesting equipment have found it evan harder than usual to be in the right place at the right time. The U.S. Agriculture Dapsriment now estimates the grain crop at 220 million tons, just under last year's record 223.8 million lons but still a bumper

Troubles getting it ell in have spilled over. into vegetables as well.

Soviet dinner tables have been hoping for better times this year eince the quality of vegatebles was generally poor last year. Shoppers flock to private markets, stale stores, and harvest-time stalls. Most of the lines visible la the cities are for watermelons, potatoes, to-

#### Potato crop high

Last year's total potato crop was poor - 14 percent below torget at 85.1 million target this year - 101 million to de met. Westerners believe.

Other vegetables elso were lower last year (23.5 million tons against a target of 26.2 million). The goal for this year is 27.1 million toos.

Likewise fruit lest year was below target but goals femath high this year. One problem is that farmers make lass profit selling vege-tables to the state than selling grain and other crops. Westarn analysis think the euthorities

will have to change prioring policies before vegetable production begins to teke off.

A long editorial Aug. 19 in the Communist Party newspaper Prayda praised the work of some farmers in the soll some farmers in this soll anniversary year of

the 1917 Rayolution But it chasilsed farmers in other regions. Il urged more special crates, the use of cohlainer transportation methods, and more railroad cars, especially rentigerated ones.

Retent editions of the newspaper Salskaya Zhiza (Rira) Life) raport a good potato crop around Moscow bul problams elsewhere.

ctol train ears, and special dintng rooms. The treatment they

receive is efficient and polite. But simost always they are kept

"Accept our practice," the Chinese seem to be saying in a

constant reminder that the days of dietation by foreign sol-

diers, diplomsts, and bankers are gone.

Banners, slogans, and parades procioim that the Communist Party rules. But it rules with a flavor that is distinctly Cht-

The drums beat and cymhats clash in welt-organized street

demonstrations. Regarilless of politics, "we Chinese tike noisy

eelehrations" is a refrain with which Chinese almost anywhere

Everywhere one sees the youthful-looking, khskl-clad sol-

diera of the People'a Liberation Army. Their loosely tailored

uniforms are somewhal reminiscent of the casually fitting "pa-

So do the baggy-styled trousers worn by the masses of men

Faces are often serious, but a foreigner who wonders ohne

through neighborhood alleys needs many smiles. In both Pe-

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king and Canton people look well-nourished and healthy.

iana" style dress worn hy Chinese a century ago.

and women as a sign of Communist susterity.

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By Frederic A. Meritz

The pace suddenly slows to a steady, even galt. Movement

Forget the photos of teeming masses hurriedly forging steel

and tilling Itclds. The aging villages look almost deserted from

the train that rumbles northwest from the tlong Kong border

In Peking the bicycle sets the slow, deliberate pace. Lum-

bering buses and a few honking autos seem strangely out of

place. In the early morning mist young boys and elderly men

still turn out to practice the sucient, gracafutly slow move-

The foreigner who proils a Chinese guide for some con-

eession to the tast, impatient pace of the West hears the re-

To a visiting American newsman, China still seems a world

apart. It focuses inward. As it has for centuries, it continues to

Foreigners are assigned special guides, special hotels, spe-

frain, "That is not in accordance with our practice."

resist the inroads of the outside world.

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

seems unhurried after you cross the Lo Wu bridge.

For this is Chins.

to the elly of Canton.

ments of Chinese boxing.

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ICIDAIONITOR ADVERTISERS



#### From page 1

# \*Panama Canal treaty

Although this document lacks the legal force of the treatles themselves, which were signed by the U.S. and Panama, it would serve as a moral commitment, in Latin America such commitment may have as much facce as a legat document.

The edministration reasons that such a moral commitment from Latin American nations may help persuade some wavering voters and Senators that the treaties, taken together, will keep the Panama Canel operating es effectivety as it does today.

But it is the extravaganza quality of the neeasion that the White House sees as the impor- dougun Italaguee of the Dominican Republic, tant element in the signing ceremodies. Not and Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela, as well slace the passing of former President Eisen- as Urinte Ministers Tom Adams of Barbados,

they signed a "Declaration of Washington." hower have so many world leaders engregated on Washington at one time.

"The outpouring of Latin American support for the treaty," comments one top Washington official, "will certainly show the American public that Latin America supports what the negotiators from Panama and the United States have worked out. They would not be here of herwise "

The list of those who ettended included Presidents Jorge Rafeel Videla of Argentina, Ilugo Banzer Suárez of Bollvia, Augusto Pinochet Ugurte of Chile, Alfonso López Michelsen of Columbia, Daniel Oduber Quiróz of Costa Rice,

Michael Manley of Annaica, and Eric Williams of Trintdad and Tobago.

"It is what one niight call an assembly of the lieudisphere's tojt people of the moment," Alejandro Orflia, secretary general of the Organization of American States (OAS), said.

Time will tell whether the enthusiasm of this "Lniin American week in Washington," as the State Department side called It, will be producilve in winding U.S. support for the

llut there is little doubt thet the celebrations lest Wednesday ere drowning out the opposition in the treeties - ei least for the moment. Although the administration knows it has a treaties, the apponents of the treaties recug-

nize that they, too, have a problem.

While they enjoy a smell but comfortable lend in the opinion polls, that lead could wither awey as the administration gets out more sup-port from people like former President Ford. former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, and AFL-CIO chief George Mesny. The size of the opposition leed has already been cul.

Adding to the support column this week was New York Investment benker Theodore Roose. veit tV, nemeseke of President Theodore Roosevelt who got the project to build the canet going at the turn of the century.

. Opponents of the new treatles, who support the Treaty of 1903 which gives the U.S. perpetnel control of the weterway end zone surroundproblem in winning widespread support for the ling it, often invale the name of Teddy Roose-

#### From page 1

# \*South Africa's black student revolt grows

The highly respected institute of Rece item- who tend a fine record for his work in a black nontribal lines, in effect treating all blacks in government second the committee and characteristics. llons here is issuing an oppeal to South African teachers' training school in Natal Province, Prime Minister John Vursier, "In the interest was reportedly completely confident the chilof astlonat peace and security," to announce o dren would re-register. definite date for repeal of the Bantu Education Act and to place sit schools under cliller the

The refusal of the students and parents to reregister for classee in recent days was a bitter blow for the white regional director for black education, Jaap Strydom. Mr. Strydom,

Simuliencously with the announcement of the latest black pion for achooling in Soweto, provincial or national education authorities, the Committee of Ten spokesmen seld a Sothat is, putting bleck and white schnola under weio Civic Association was being organized. Leaders, he expisined, would be chosen from the 50 wards in Soweto to form a municipal government. "We ere resheping Soweto in our own wsy," he added.

Soweto as South African blacks. This runs lenged its credenilels - sithough there were counter to the South African Government's pol-

The Committee of Ten, under the chairmenassociation would be developed on nonethnic or with the South African Government. But the by both sides.

lcy of trying to atlach homeland or tribal citizenship to urban blecks - a policy which is and white, who regret the government's refudeeply resented by the younger generation in sai to deel with the committee because of its members' relative moderation.

While it may be possible to detect signs of ahip of Ntheto Motlena, came forward earlier government flexibility on other issues - such this year as representative of the people of So- as constitutionst changes to fevor Indians and weto. It had its own proposels to restore calm Coloreds (people of mixed race) - on Sowelo The spokeamen made it clear that the civic to the troubled township and sought contact there eeeme to be only a hardening of positions

#### From page 1

# \*Tiny Taiwan: big bump in road to Peking

Mr. Teng was said to have told the execution handle commercial and other matters through Mr. Teng eatd that in Peking Mr. Vance distinks with Tsiwan.

The Vance mission was expected, indirectly tives that forming Freedent Fore promised in private offices; a visil 2t months ago that if elected he would According to Mr. To representation on the island but continued to be withdrawn.

According to Mr. Teng, President Ford was with China, but proposed replacing the Ameret leest, to sound out the Chinese on how they follow the Japanese formula to solve the question of Taiwen. When Japan cut diplometic re-ken, the U.S.-Telwan defense treaty be ended, letions with Telwan in 1972 it ended official and some 1,200 American troops on the Island

leen embessy on Talwan with a diplomatic lialwould react to continued arms seles to Taiaon office such as now exists in Peking. Mr. wan. But, eccording to Mr. Teng, thet question Teng said that proposat was unacceptable be- never come up while the Secretary was in Peceuse it would mean continued American diplo-king.

#### From page 1

# \*Pen and hand do not a signature make

Vote on Puerto Rico delayed

from the pressure in which to discuss the Caribbean island's future.

That is the effect of the UN Committee on Decolouization's decision

Stat I to adjourn for a year rather than vote on a Cuben resolution calling

the resolution calling for resolution calling for resolution calling for resolution independence.

The vale to adjourn represented a victory for quiet U.S. lobbying. The Canter administration, like its predecessors, firmly maintains that the UN has no jurisdiction over the Puerta Rican issue, it compassives that the Puerta Rican issue, it compassives that the Puerta Rican issue, it compassives that the Resolution over the first time, virtually the full spectrum of Puerte Rican issue, and the compassive or the puerte Rican issue of the compassive or the

can political opision instead of lust the small pro-independence groups chaic to New York to testify before the committee's earlier session Acg.

15-17. Representing views ranging from pro-statchood to pro-common wealth, these prominent Puerto Richas all agreed that the present form of mwenth signs contained at least clements of colonialism.

This tack necoptance of a UN Interest in Puerto Rice adds a new dimen-

sho to the long-recognized need to make some adjustments in the island's rebiliouslip with the United States.

. Then I can't deny that the whola quality of of their mass production. Some run away with the signature tends to vary with the circum- your hand at top speed, others grind into the alances. Depressed little squiggles en off-days, paper like chisels, and occasionally they grandlose arabesques when the world is on my threaten to dry up in mid-signature and have to

Years ago, one had a single, fallhful founisin pen that stayed in one's possession for years. You got accustomed to its nib and its feel, and so the signatures tt produced were felrly uniform. Nowadays one seems to have e different cheap ballpoint in one's pocket every day, and understood my problems in being mo.

The dosks they provide along the walls (un-

sida. Not to mention the effect of the equipment and furniture involved.

Like a substitute involved.

Like a substitute involved be conxed along, latter by letter. Worst of all are the ballpolots that the banks themselves chain to their desks.

And there's the whole influence of where you write the cheque, I do quile a lot of travelling, so I ofton find myself Irying to moke out cheques in atrango, suspicious banks that don't

der the racks of pamphlets offering, virtually, chequa, then at ma, and give the cort of look to give money away) are always too narrow to that says "For that size of money, what does it to write. Oh, welt a minute - there is one eu- time! rer way: try writing a cheque with no deek at . It only makes things worse that the banks

> pence. That way, I think I could ochieve a ment. smooth, uniform, relaxed G. F. Priestland ov- Quite apart from the feeling 1 get that fam

4. Smarting from some family grievance

Depressed at the state of the pound.

But as things are, with no rose garden; hopes due to a man of letters. end fears like these combine to produce wildly What the bank wants of mie, judging from varying signatures every time. I know they do he space it provides, is the kind of hame-rank. This and so I begin to panic about what my and number label that a good machine could ager of my home branch to lat ma borrow one; fected by the weether, its digastion or its relections or would that create even worse being with its fellow men. Ob, come now! I'm

You see, I know I do my own signature all us guilty and unworthy customers, if only the strange banks when I try to cash a cheque freme and include photographs on the cheque shielded from the likes of the by impenetrable cards. American driving licences do. And my bullet-proof, coreens) retreat into the support trenches of their banks and consult men in the horn-timmed speciacles who giance first at my best Sut surely it would lielp them, as well as us guilty and unworthy customers, if only the banks would carry identify to its logical extreme and include photographs on the cheque cards. American driving licences do. And my bullet-proof, coreens) retreat into the support trust at a glance.

Mr. Priestland is on the staff of the banks who glance first at my BBC.

reat your forearm on. Thore is no surer way of matter if he is e forger?" I get my cash, but producing en unconvincing eignature then have always with a kind of caution attached to it ing your-forearm sticking in mid-air as you try

Let'e sea e more pleusible signature next

all, as you shuffle along the queue toward the have tried to help us all by introducing those. fdeelly I should like a large oak table, at for up to fifth pounds (used to be thirty) at any least three feet hy five, with a comfortebla branch anywhere. For I defy you unless your writing chair (with arms) placed et right anglee to a window looking onto a walled rose garden. And no cheque alouid be for any sum
liable specimen on the card your bank saids more alarming than three pounds and fifty you. Mina looks like a 90-year-old's last testa;

ary lima. Even if, as usually happens, I was:

being set some awful catch question by the being set some awful catch question being set some awful catch question by the being set some awful catch q 6. Vaguely unhappy about something I ate None of this will fit ooto the bank's neety little ast night. from left to right, with what I consider e plastic card with the panache, the generosity.

can practice? Or would that create evan worse being uniate. Those impregnable girls do their bast. But surely it would lielp them, as well as

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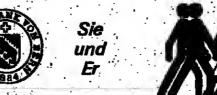
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# financial

# **U.S. Senator warns** of world depression

By Harry B. Ellis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

is the world heading toward a major depression, as New York Sen. Jacob Javils warns, or can leaders of industrial powers somehow control - if not solve - inflation, unemployment, and erralle economic growth?

Carter administration officials, while discounting the likelihood of a depression, note with concern the inflowing:

. Unemplayment is rising throughout Western Europe, with 56 million people, nearly 55 percent of the labor lower, jobless to the ninemember European Community, or Common

 Inflation hangs high — an average of 9 percent - among the 24 industrial nations grouped in the Organization for Reonaude Conperation and Development (GECD), with only four members (Switzerland, Austrin, West Germony, and the thilled States) reporting infiglion raies of 6 percent or below.

· Reconnic growth rates are slowing, including the key sector of domestic demand. This means that even prosperous countries, like West Germany oud Japan, have less uppetile for the goods of other lands.

 Protectionism, the OECD reports, is growing, as industrial powers raise barriers agniusi categories of imported goods to preserve jobs for Hick own workers. Already the United States has done this for shoea and TV sets from abroad.

Allhough projectionisi moves indeed save some jobs, they eliminate export-oriented jobs as nations cut back on the amount of goods thay buy from abroad.

For example, says Robert S. Strauss, the top While House Irade official, "1 of every 6 lobs In manufacturing in the United States is di-

rectly involved in loreign sales.
"If holf the [American] jobs devoted to foreign trade disuppear," he says, "that's mother several-percent unemployment. Can we stand 10 to 12 percent unemployment? If half of our

production for world trade disappears, can we stand a 3 to 4 percent drop to our GNP [total] output of goods and services (""

· The deld local of oil-consuming countries. both Industrial and developing, is muslcooming, as they borrow to pay for the oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (COPEC) which keeps their economies going.

The United States, which largely because of oll imports will post about a \$25 hillion trade deficit this year, can absorb the shock. Many lands, including Britain, Italy, and a lot of Hilrd-world nations, most horrow.

This last factor, especially, prompts Sen. Ja-cob K. Jacils (R) of New York to train that a ionjor world depression could start within two years unless drastic steps are taken to shore ig the international monetary and economic

Estimating the debt of poor nations at \$180 illion at the end of 1970, and likely, in his view, to rise to \$380 billion in five years, Senafor Juvits calls for a nenr-doubling of the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with nit-rich t)PEC powers contributing tens of billions" of dollars.

Senutor Javits colls for other steps, including urgent efforts to cut world spending for arms. But his orgument centers on the linmense and continuing shift of wealth from offconsuming to oli-producing powers, which could he says, "break the back of any feeonontiel system."

A bottery of Carter administration experts argue that Senator Javits exaggerates. They say the IMF, when huttressed by the \$10 billion so-called "Witteveen Incilly," will, together with the commercial banking system, be able to cope with borrowing needs over the next lew years.

Seven Industrial powers will lend \$5.2 billion to the IMF, and seven OPEC members will contribute \$4.8 billion to the new lending facilty, named after H. Johannes Wittaveen, the IMF's managing director. The largest contribntor will be Sandi Arabia (\$2.5 billion). The United States, assuming Congress approves,

# Europe expands its efforts to harness solar power

By Philip W. Whiteomh Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sun power in Enrope is still a baby, but researchers expect it In grow considerably in 50

Sun power optimists are predicting that half of Europe's generated energy will be solar within that time. Technicians, reportedly now numbering over 1,000, engaged in the European Community joint research program and to sevoral national programs suggest a more cautions à or 10 percent.

Practical use of sun power in Europe is so far inhuittedly very small, Perhaps 20,000 houses - nothing like the million allegedly sunpowered in Japan - use the sun for heating water and at least part of their air heating from sun collectors on the roof. Another 25,000 homes, it is cluimed, will be similarly fitted this year and next.

Pilot pisnta

A few pliot nower stations are at work, the argest sold to be in the Soviet Uning. In France the mirror plant near the Spaulsh frontier, al Montlouis in the Pyrences-Drienioles. has been generating power since 1952.

Nearby at Odeillo-Font-Romeu, a plant in opcration since 1968 now feeds an average of 64 kliowatts of electricity into the national grid. lis 63 receiving mirrors, of 450 square feet each, throw the sun's rays onto a 23,680 squore concentrates the rays of a boller at about 5,760 degrees F. The Pyrences slie was chosen becouse the sun power per day per square meter is well obove the 1,400 to 1,860 kwh. average for France, and close to the Sahara's 2.360.

West Germany's budget

The French national program, Solar Research and Development, headed by Jean-Pierra Madern, is a section of the aub-ministry

ol New Energy Sources, created in 1974 and led by Jean-Claude Colli.

In the West German national program for the development of new energy sources \$237 million has been allocated to nonatomic sources; it has been reported that the amount available for sun power is about \$65 million. The European Community's joint program

was agreed on in mid-1975, with an allocation of about \$26 million. The purpose at present is chiefly to atimulate and aid in practical development programa undertaken hy industrialists. Under the guidance of the EC program as well as in national research progress is being

made along three lines. Thermodynamic use of the sun's power consista in using parabolic mirrors for producing the heat needed to operate traditional equipment, and roof-type captors for the application of heat to tanka of water or other liquids.

Coatly proceas

In pholovoltaic aystoma the sun's rays actvale allicon or cadmium suifide cells for the direct production of electricity. This perfectly effective process is unfortunalely still very coatly and used at present chiefly in saiellies and in navigational beacons for ships or planes. The present cost of electricity thus produced is eslimated at \$3 per kwh. French researchers are aiming at a cost of 3 centa per kwh.

The Ihird method of utilizing the power of the sun is nature's own photosynthesis, the so far undeciphered technique by which water and carbon dioxide are converted into billions fuot parabolic mirror, in 8,000 sections, which of tons of organic matter. The Economic Community's research commission is financing research into a greatly accelerated production of quickly grown trees, including, for example,

In the present state of research in the field of solar enargy it seema highly unlikely that , the most effective use of solar power will prove to be the old-fashioned procedure of growing a tree, cutting it down, and burning it. But If that did prove to be the case, a lhousand researchera would be deeply embarrassed.

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Amsterdam	1450	13/61	14:63	1.41		1.00	1.0755
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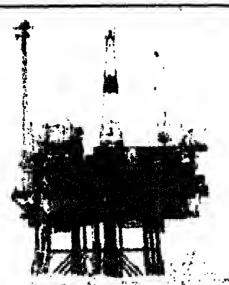
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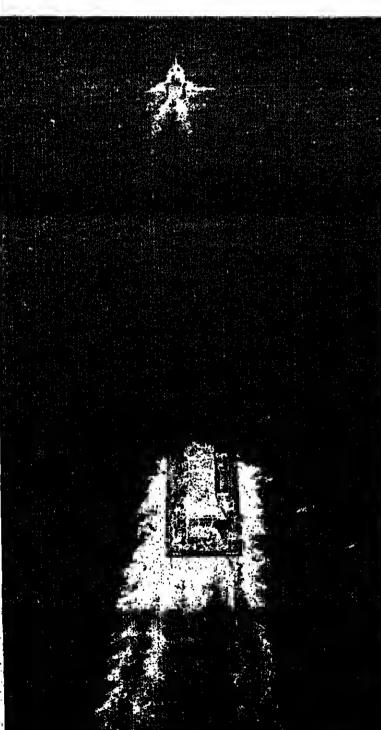
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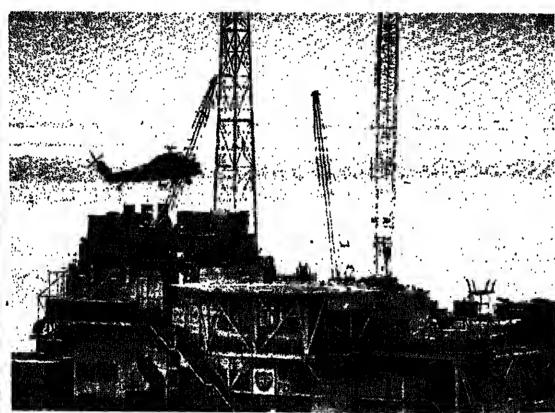
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# Wresting oil from a wild sea





Helicopter drops to landing pad on Fortles Delta



Emply cargo boat hauls supply barge to production area

Offshore workers arrive by helicopter in Aberdeen for 14-day break

Pholos and text by R. Norman Malheny Statt photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fortles Field, North Sea the stormy reputotion of this British otishore oli-drilling plex seemed exaggerated at first sight from 4,500 feet. This between the low clouds, we could see the clouds' shadwall across the glistening see in playful patterns.

in high overhead, the huge and expensive drilling plating below appeared little more imposing than ordinary due buoys suchored in a safe harbor.

ith as the pilot dropped to eircle below the drilling-tower violent downdrafts hit us. Our open window let in wind-temperatures boroly above freezing.

was though our flight was made at the best of "westher dows," the sea swell was too sevare for the corgo cranes ilload the supply boats standing by 100 feet below tha plat-

Havy weather and the 420-foot sea depth have been among breatest challenges to overcome here. Only high oil prices all make North Sea drilling a profitable venture.

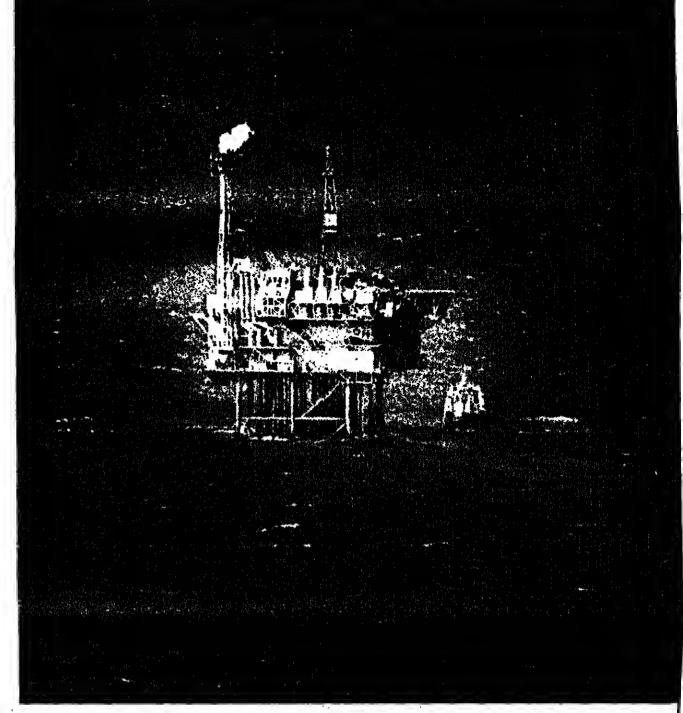
ach complex structure reaches 690 feet from seabed to top utilling dorticks, and weighs 67,000 tons. This is roughly politide the length of the "QE2" ocean liner and 10,000 tons after.

nch ot the four drilling rigs spaced at throe-mile intervals of 270 feet above the rough saa. The webwork steel strucare designed to withstand up to 94-foot woves in winds up with the san hour.

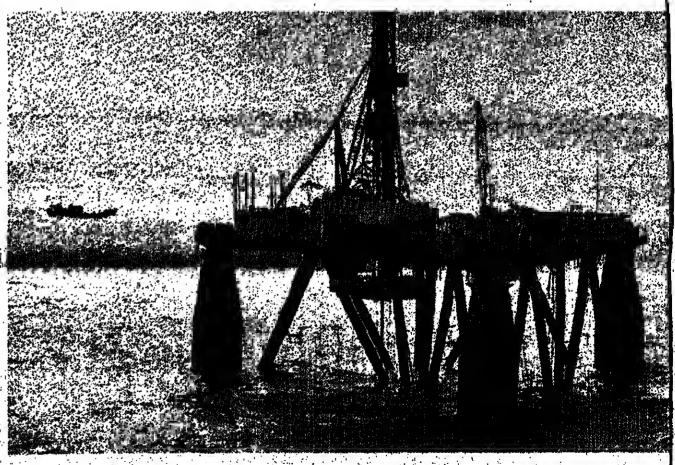
ooting out at all sngles in all diractions, 106 wells will be io a depth of over two miles from the four platforms. Alle us, a helicopter hovered, then in a brief calm darted platform dock to shuttle some of the 60-man ersw back for the 14-day break. The men earn their fortnight of the 14-day on 12-hour shifts. Salaries are about 1½ what the same work will not ashere.

ss the sea floor, a 32-inch pipalina carries the cruds oll Forlies Field some 106 miles to shore at Cruden Bay, and A 130-mile, 38-inch land pipelina thou runs to refige Grangemouth, near Edinburgh. Oil products are sea from Grangemouth — some stready going as

Action began in late 1975, and is still increasing toward all of 500,000 barrels a day. Resulting profits for Britoin at a laxes and other returns are expocted to give new life British economy. Hoped-for ievels in tha 1980s will profit excess over domestic needs, turning Britoin into a scale oil exportar. This could turn today's serious trade into a tavorable British trade balance.



Flame-off burns on Fortiee Charile as crane unloads freighler from Aberdeen



. Safety boat stands guard off Sea Quest exploratory drilling platform

# architecture

# National Theater: 'The Celts would have loved it'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Denys Lasdun, who got the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture recently, had not built a theater before, and that is an important reason why his first nac, the National Theater, on the South Itank of the Ifiver Thantes, is such a good show

Not having memorized or written any handbooks, as a specialist to that genre might, Mr. Lasdon and his partners, theter Soltley and Alexander Redhouse, did not have any technical axonns to grind, or aesthetic conons to defuse.

First called in 13 years ago Glasse tillnes can take foregree), and working closely with a distinguished committee brought together at the St. Papi's - and one can make out each one as say-so of Sir Lourence Diever, the architects got right into the rite of theater itself - that primordial relationship between one group of people inoking at, and listening to, another group of people going ut their times and, hopefully, not homping into each other. Except in purpose, naturally.

As of the iniddle 1960s, the whole purpose of theater, not to mention the nature of the pinces honsing it, was up in the air, and, to be consistent about the matter, a lot of the places housing it were buttl to look that way. While the National is fundamentally fresh, and shows every sign of staying that woy, it is not because Mr. Lasdun came up with just some old "new" thing.

There had been, it should be explained, a heady fascinatian for finite volumes of space. impeccably packaged, which, hefped by a lot of ubiquitous mechanical equipment, might be made over anew, every morning, if need be.

#### Everything could move

Whole sections of seating might be seen to come and go. And whole sections of stage.

Elaborate tracks of lighting might be made to assume a galaxy of different configurations. And overhead, big petala, like feaves of Victoria Regina, might be flapped, any which way, lo adjust the acoustical accountability of the celling.

tal, or post-Experimental, scaling a couple ent angles and levels from each other, reachof hundred or a couple of thousand, any mix of ling forward on both sides of the acting area

delivering a performance were all there is to theater, this fascination for the infinitely adaptable space would not have been so flecting. But the idea assumed, wrongly, that a single room, even a single wonderful room, ean be geared to all gradottons of meaning , message, and Image that compose the dynamic spectrum of theatrical expression. It was detecting the nature of that dynamic, and the inherent diversity within it, that absorbed the architects and, by way of them, the distinguished com- : mittee which, initially anyway, had been given to the idea of building one monumeelat archi-

gradualty revealed, and so skillfully that the committee had no reason to think that it had not changed its own mind; meanwhile, too, its members were providing insights that no hatlowed handbook would deign to admit as "praitical"

The result of this give-and-take is a congenial cluster of spatial characterizations three individual theaters, and each functionally flexible, within its unique format. The National is not, borrowing a symbol from Stephene Malforme, a beautiful swan with its wings caught in a fruzen lake - that of functional and technical determinism. It is a graceful grouping, here by King's Heach, where the Thames torus sharply to embrace a vista from Parliament to a discreet yet identifying element of Mr. Losdan's targer composition.

#### Composition 'pure city'

That composition is pure city. Precisionpoured concrete, and some of the best work uf its kind anywhere, is the primury grammar of construction. The Celts would have inved it. and, had they concrete, probably would have

But the National is pure city in another vital respect - the city as a composite of meetings, encounters, experiences, and overlapping interaction. Simultanelty and spontanelty characterize the pure city's "repertoire"; without them, purity is a euphemism for atrophicd emotion in the same sense that nbundance can be one lororganized ovariec.

The National is all "repertoire," and a cogent interpretation of its range. Mr. Lasdun's concrete "strata." as he called them - or series of rock ledges - are not only levels of functioning, affable space but also of interdependent means of getting the messages of theater across - before one goes to the show. charing the show, and afterward, too. ..

The largest theater bere, the 1.150-seal Olivler, is like a big kettle drum inside, and, or the outside of the building, ils auditorium and flylower rise high above the main entranceway, both anchoring and enhancing the gencrat harizontal texture of the whola. The tlers Efizabethan, post-Elizabethao, Experimen of scating in the Olivier are arrayed at differactors, action, and audience might be housed. Ilko enormous, loving arms. So it is quite a big If the technical and logistical problems of room, as theaters go - and yet very intimale,

#### A two-liered theater ...

As Gleoo Lonay, the professor and critic of theater, recently observed, experiencing the Olivier. "There is a feeling, in there, that you can really touch the actors, which is a way of saying that you can more immediately be touched by what they are doing, and you also teel, for all the people it can seat, thut you're involved in a familial situation."

The 900-seat Lyttelton Theater, which shares the main entranceway with the Oilvier, has two tiars of senting that are centered directly Sketch after sketch, acheme after schemo, on a proscenium stage, the opening of which

ments. Much smaller than either of these is are gentle and engaging. the 400-seat Cottestoe, its three tiers rising the room, with the fourth side left free for in- barely, and absolutely none for arty effection novative stage arrangements, with a prosec- thoughts. nium or without one.

The pitch of these three rooms sounds right, works right, looks right, and feels great. And "moun" is really the word. There is a kind of nonchalant dignity about each, and, uverall, what Mr. Lasdun calls his "Fourth Theater," those expansive, multi-feycled foyers and terraces that tie the bullding to the city and the view, is active with all kinds of people who, dropping by of an afternoon, can grab a tite or just strall here by the river.

Gradually, autdoor performances will become routine, along with assorted other cul- National Theater is what a nation cannot altural activities, such as art shows. So while the ford runt to offerd during rock-hottom times. nical adaptability, and prelly good acoustics in- one chap joked, et an opening here not long side, they also have seen to it that the visual, agn, "Now I know what it means to turn social, and human reverberations between the Thames up!"

And all this, too, on a recurrently truncaled around the main-level seafing on three sides of budget which finally feft room for the basics.

Sir Denys Lasdun's team, straining to meet that budget, at least left room for the most ebulifent, enduring basic - people wanting to come, presenting themselves to each other, as he explains it, and certainly to one of the richest cultural traditions of the West.

ttere people dn not have to strain to feel at home with that tradition; in fact, they can recngnize its underpinnings in themselves.

England, it is endlessly reported these days. is supposed to be going down the drain, but if the public vigor and artistic adventure of the architects have seen in cicor sight lines, tech- maybe all of the West had better have a go. As

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# Victorian set for designer's modern **furniture**

By Nency Iran Phillips Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lake Forest, Ittinate When an Interior designer who designs furniture selects a Victorian house to show it in, what can be learned from hie modernization techniques?

The question is answered by Angelo Donghia, designer of the new confemporary collection for Krnehler Manufacturing Company, who wanted a Victorian setting in which to showease his new hilliamy nieces of furniture.

"I wanted to prove that the collection has a whisper of traditional in it, and that because of this it relotes to ony traditional setting," Mr. thoughln sold here. For that reason he chose n house more than 100 years old in Lake Forost's historical district, and worked with the owners, Mr. and Mrs. M. Thomas Lardner in restoring The Lardners had begun by removing the

canvas that previous owners had put on the walls of the dining room and painting them e shede of shrimp. Mr. Donghia continued with these pinkish tones. "I wanted to keep the house almple, and to

clean up and hring the beckgrounds in the rooms to the way thay'd been when the 1860s house was new," he explained.

This meant restoring the plaster lo a amouth finish and fixing the molding. His contemporary touches also meant lightening the whole

"Victorian houses are dark, so I had the floors lightened, kept the walls pale, and used silver tea paper on the ceilings," Mr. Donghla explained. "I wasled to keep the integrily of the house, of its architecture, in which there were no flaws and to create the perfect background and add seating to expand on the architecture."

The furniture really had nothing to do with the beckground, he added, indicating that he believes that the furniture must "stand on its own sets of four feet, and the two look wall to-

What are some of the lightening techniques? The floors in some cases were bloached and

Sitting room with soft cream and white furniture

then painted with a polyurethane sealer. In one room the color was changed in degrees, with the center of the floor lighter than the eections around if, creating an interesting pattern.

white to sel off the navy blue walls and celling. Two colors in the fabric for the furniture were picked up in a checkered rug used in the room.

work white, another shill from the Victorian dark wood finishes. In most casee, he chose white draperies. Much of the furniture in the setting was done in various shades of gray from fabrica he designed especially for it.

In an upstairs bedroom the floor was painted

Everywhere, Mr. Donghia kept the wood-

There are good ideas in the old-fashioned sunroom: Mr. Donghia had bamboo squares put on the walls instead of wallpaper. The lexture is interesting, with striped, denim-like fabric used on the furniture and at the wiedowa.

White woodwork, pink walls and pale blue celtings lighten fiving room of century-old house

Throughout the house natural decorative llems are used, such as the great slalks of tropical birds-of-paradiae in the autroom. In

the living room, fresh flowers are also used as handsome accents.

"I minimized the accessories." explained the esigner, "because I wanted only usaful items thera - books, flowers, baskets, candles things that let the room 'live.' "

How do the owners like what he did?

Mrs. Lardner is delighted and plans to keep the house just as Mr. Donghia did it. In fact, she is going to keep some of the furniture, too, because she likes the timeless dosign of the to-

# An old-fashioned way to cook chicken

How long has it been since you've served good old-lashloned fricasseed chicken? Brollers have become so pfentiful and so much a matter of good eating that there is no reason to cook chicken for a long lime as we did the stewing hear But the the peak resemble of phicked. If you, there is nothing like a well-cooked chicken with gravy.

1 chicken, cul up % cup flour

l carrol 1 bay leaf 1/2 teaspoon thyme or rosemary

1 onion, stuck with a few cloves

Salt to laste 4 tablespoons butter, melled 8 tablespoons flour 1 pint cream

Dust chicken with flour and brown vegetable oil in the pol in which you plan. to cook it. Add water to cover the chicken

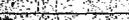


and add onion, carrol, and seasonings. Bring to a holl, cover, then lower heat and simmer for about an hour or until tender with a fork. Don't overcook or meat will be dry.

Whon chicken is tender, remove to a holdish and keep warm. Skim off any fal from broth and return lo stove. Thicken with a roux made by blending flour and butter together. Add mixture to broth gradually, stirring constantly over low heal, Add cream and cook, stirring until the mixture is thick and smooth. Transfer lightly. In some of the oxcess fat or in to deep serving allsh; sprinkle with paraley. Serva with mashed potatoes, rice, or dumplings, or hot bisculta.



is felt even in the Mational's large theaters



people

# sports

# Sue Barker: England's 'All American Girl'

Sports writer of The Christian Science Minuter

Forest lills, New York Chris Evert is seeded No. 1 in the current U.S. (tpen champtonships here, Martina Navratitova is No 2 and Virginia Wade No. 3. Now for the trick questinn: who is Nn. 42

If you happen to eat Ynrkshire puddiog, ride the "tube," and read the London Daily Telegram, then perhaps you have correctly guessed that the mystery woman is Sue Barker of Great Britaln.

A year or so ago, Evert called Barker the brightest young prospect on the circuit because of her intelligence, polse, and potent baseline game. But because thris so dominates the women's four, many people don't have the fugglest notion that Suc is now among the best female players in the world. On the Open's draw sheet, Bitlic Jean King, Hosemary Casals, and Betty Stove are all seeded below her.

Barker was voted the top mokie on the Virginia Slims tour in 1076. This post winter she wnn her first Slins thurnaments, beating Wade In Sun Francsico and Terry Holladoy in Daltas. and was o runner-up on four occasions, inchiding o three-set loss to Evert in the four's championship.

Because England produces so few world class players today, Barker's success bas made her the darling of the British press. Wade, the Wimbledon champion, gets a lioness's share of the atlention, of course, but Suc has been a very refreshing and likeable addi-

WomenSports magazine has called her "Euuland's answer to the All-American girl." She netther smokes, drinks, nor swears. Her earnings have increased fremendously, but her hat size has stayed the same and ber tastes modest. Navratilova used her new-found wealth to buy a house with a swimming pool in Dallas, but Sue's greatest extravagance was a \$300

Though mannerly and friendly, Barker keeps pretty much to herself. While other players may "paint the town" with a gaggle of friends, Sue seems just as happy writing letters, doing crossword puzzles, and enjoying same quiet hours. "I've got very deeply into thinking. Just sitting and thinking," she says.

Whenever she can, she goes bome to Paignion, a seaside resort town about 200 miles southwest of London. There she visits her fantily, rides horses (her lavorite recreation), and drops in on her coach, Arthur Roberts,

Roberts, a strict and demanding mentor who guided Angela Mortimer to the Wimbledon title in 1961, has been instrumental in Barker's tennis development. Instead of trying to remoid

By David Anabic

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

. . A hot haze blurs the early morning sub-

urban Connecticul sun. Coach Jim Quigley

watches intently from the sidelines. His sec-

ond and third-graders sprint and scamper threlessly ofter the round ball, red shirttails

flying and dust rising from the hard dry

"In terms of activity, hits can't get any thing better than this," he says apparelyingly

of his summer soccel camp.

• A threatening rumble of late evening

thunder lingers over the artificial turf of

thousands of arms shoot into the air. The crowd surges to its feet, shaking the huge.

amphitheater with cheers and whistles. A goal! The well-selected slare of the New York County have severed agalo.

From the mitten's quiet suburts to its great urban sports are not the story is the strength of the strength

same: a mass bulpouring of enthusiasm for

the fast-moving but, until recently, scarcely

American game of soccer.

Soccer has long boon the world's most popular sport. But only in the past few years has it been making rapid inroads into one of the last great boldouts: the United Stales. Today, soccer is the fastest growing.

New Jersey's Glasts Stadium.

A roar drowns the thinder as ten



Sue Barker (right) after losing Wimbledon semifinal to Betty Stove

she had, particularly the rather unusual forehand she used in leading the Marist Convent School to four schoolgirl championships.

"She'a got big, strong, flexible hands," Roberis says. "She doesn't have to get her body into position. It'a a freak forchand. Unique."

The shot is hit with the same sort of blistering power that Evert packs into her two-fisted backhard. And like Evert; Barker is best at the baseline, where she can drill ball after ball deep into the corners.

The decline of Britain's tennis stature during the postwar era has been attributed to assembly line coaching, a damp climate, and the scarcity of indoor courts (Philadelphia has more covered courts than all of Great Britain). That Barker has succeeded where others have falled bears on these points. She received individualized coaching in her formative years, and she had access to both outdoor clay and indoor wooden courts.

As o result of planting a natural athlete in and withstand the pressures of these fertile conditions, the heir apparent to Wimbledon remains to be seen.

"We'll become the No. I sport in the

country within 10 years," Phil Woosnam,

commissioner of the North American Soc-

cer League (NASL) confidently predicts -

To say soccer is catching on with kids is

no understatement. According to Colin

Green, secretary of the U.S. Youth Soccer

Association, "We budget on a 38 percent

growth and we exceed it every year -

we're running at 30 to 50 percent a year."

From Jenes and Mr. Grown's organization

mder 18 year olds. Today, 236,000 enthesias

tic youngsters are on his books. If the mem-

hers of other, amaller soccer groups are

added in, the total approaches the million

Jack Roberts of the National Federation

of State High School Associations paints a

similar picture. Soccer, he says, still only

ranks in popularity among high-school sports, but has become one of the most ra-

picty expending high-school sports for both boys and girls. It is not replacing traditional American sports such as football and bas-

ketball, he goes on, but "it's being added."

And why? Because M's fue, say the hids. Because

it's cheap, say parents - "We can equip a learn of 18 for roughly the same rost as one

football player." Asserts Mr. Green Ba-chass II keeps you very In, say coaches.

Soccer's U.S. success story

learn sport in the United States.

and not without reason.

strokes, he worked on improving the ones Virginia Wade, queen of English tennis, has

and became the first British woman to win the French Open since Ann Jones did it in 1966. Those titles were secured, however, while most of the top women were in the United States playing World Team Tennis.

This summer, Barker signed on with the WIT's Indiana Loves and went through an erratic, disappointing season.

Through thick and thin, though, she never lost her composure. Her cool, calm, collected vencer disguises what used to be a visible temper and has led some opponents to think she lacks the fire to win big. Roberts just says his prolege has never been "content to be second

Before long she'll overtake Wade in the English rankings (she has beaten her several times already). But whether she can ever go to the top in the Whole Earth Tennis Catalogue and withstand the pressures on her to win

Because it doesn't matter how big or how

tall you are, say those who would never

have made it as basketball or football play-

As for speciators, Americans young and old flocked to watch Pele, the former Bra-

zilian wonder player, the Cosmos' brightest

Before the Cosmos laid out an estimated

\$4.5 million to Jure Pele to New York in

1975, the team had been attracting 10,000 to 12,000 bush per game, this third plant June 19

when 62,354 enthusiasts crammed into Gi-ants Stadium to see Pele and the Cosmos

More soccer history was made in August

when the NASL's seasonal attendance

soared above 3 million for the first time -

with four weeks of the season still to go.

Back in 1974 the season's total only just

So far TV coverage his been limited to the independent "TVS" distribution system.

But Mr. Woosnam can hardly wait to break

tate big time network TV. That's the key,

And after that ... which out, world, the

Americans are coming "I certainly see as developing a intlimat team which could win the World Cop in 15 years," declares the irrepressible Mr. Woosman.

he says, "soccer will explode then."

other imported or home-grown talent.

beat the Tampa Bay Rowdies.

squeezed past I million.

# Where in Germany can you buy the weekly international edition of



At Christian Science Reading Rooms (Lesezimmer der Christlichen Wissenschall) end some newsslands, including the following in major cities throughout the Federal Republic of Germany.

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WERBADEN

# Young family follows Australian aborigines into the bush

By Anne Sutton Special to The Christian Science Munitor

OF CHESTIAN STATES MORNOR

Sherwood, Australia PLEASE KEEP LID ON TOILET CLOSED TO KEEP OUT FROGS AND SNAKES.

t write that notice last year when we were living un nn outstation, 40 kilometers from an aboriginal mission in the far north of Queenslond, Austrulia. In spite of the notice, the senthe tollet under the house was always hilt of frogs - and sunkes.

My husband, Peter, was warking with a group of aborigines us a tinguist/ anthropologist, and I joined him for some of the time with our three-month-old son, Thomas. We stayed at the inission itself for a



coupic of months, but then the group of aborigines Peter was working with wanted to move out, so we went with them.

Some aborigines do not like living in the mission, where retationships between certain groups of traditional chemics are strained and whare thay have nothing to do. In recent years, same have been going back to thoir own areas of life country, to the land that belongs to them, to set up mutstations. There they can ifve more praceinly and traditionally, spending most of their time hunting for fnoti, making spears and woomeras (spear-figurers), or weaving baskets and teaching hush loce to the vianger ands.

#### Sounds simple bui lan'i

Living oul from the mission, in the rest bush, sounded much simpler than in lact it turned out to he. Pcret, the site of the outstation, was only 40 kilometers from the misston, but the journey in the dry scason involved an hour's river crossing, followed by a very rough ride in a Land-Rover for snother two

In the wet season, Dcccmber to March, land travel by vehtele is impossible, so a priority in setting up an outsiation ts to clear an airstrip so that light aircraft can land.

We first went out to Pcrel last Scptember. which gave the group time to get things established before the wet sct in. Formarly a cattle station, Peret was a convenient hatfway point hack to this group's own country. It was therefore a good place from which to work on clearing an airstrip and building sheds farther out on the group's own land. At Paret thara already was an airstrip, which needed to ba improvad and maintained, and there ware s couple of sheds, a small house, and a windmill.

Tradition-inclined aborigines prefer to live out in the open because houses don't really

Breaklast with three-month-old Thomes and his new 'tamily

no electricity; in fact, no facilities of any kind except s wood slove. I washed dispers by hand, and after-dark journeys to the septic tottet were preceded by a sweeping survey of the scenc with a flashlight, from the safety of the alens. The ares was inhabited by talpans, one of the most poisonous snakes in the world. One had been killed under the house just before we arrivad; Peter also killed a large snaka lhere

i was breast-feeding Thomas, so food for hlm was no problem; for oursetves, we had fresh fruit and vegatables flown in every fortnight. We also used lots of driad beans, dried fruit, and nuts flown in from a health-food

A lot of Peter's work involved mapping the country in aboriginal terms, and the older men who had the knowledge were keen to get started. So a few daya after we arrived, Peter left with some of the men. Now aborigines do not approva of people

staying alona, and with Pelar away, I was considered to be alone, tsohel, who was termed my sboriginal "mother-in-law," anoounced suit their, life-style. They understand, how- that she would come and stay in the house with ever, that houses are what whites are used to, me, slong with two tean-age girls. (In an abso wa wera invited to live in the house whita original group, avaryone in a continuing close

the aborigines comped under trees in family relationship with the group's members - inctuding whites - is classified as kin.) First night, sitence

> The women believed the house to be "haunted" and that the "sptrit" of a former owner was trying to get back in. They spoke of It constantly. On the first night with my new "relatives," we all set on the floor by the light of a kerosene lamp and in virtual silence, the windows and doors closed to keep out "the apirit."

> Communication was difficult. The girls were very shy and their custom decreed I was not supposed to speak to my "mother-in-law," It was Thomas who brought us logether. Thay loved him, and lalked to him, and played with

him. We all shared in this activity.
When Peter returned I presumed that we would be left alone in the house again, but our relatives stayed! Isobel was one of Peter's main sources of information, and being Thomas's "grandmother," ahe had a special relationship with him as wall. Eventually, she almost took him over, holding him and playing with him most of the day. This was difficult for. ma, but as guests in their acciety and on their ground, we were trying to do things their way as much as possible, so we were interested to see it happening.

#### School days

A major problem connected with leaving tha mission for the outstation was that the aboriginal children wara misaing school. Although t was trained as a secondary-school tascher and had naver taught young children, I was soon drafted to taach a faw lessons each day, just to keap tha youngstars in the habit of doing schoolwork. Wo hod pencils and paper sod a rive and sit down on the floor of the main "It's so one-sided," sha complains "I know | room, ready for achool. Wa covered basic skills and tried to incorporate soma of the things that they ware axperiencing in thair bush life. This year a teacher has been offi-

We had a radio and set up a schedule with tha mission, but it was often impossible to unemployment rate as Cumbris, and concedes make contact. Wa could usually get the famous that looking the been made in the constant of the contact. Wa could usually get the famous that looking the been made in the contact. The beat possess of the contact in the contact of the contact in the contact of the

#### Weekly Journey During the dry season, Peter went to the

mission every wack to collect mail and supplies, also to cash pension and unemployment chacks for the aborigines. There are not many jobs available for them at the mission, so many rely on unemploymant chacks and on the pension checks of the older members of the family, group, some think they should get "Listen," sha says, "I'm just lucky I am not monay only il they work for it, so thay never. registar for unamployment benefits. Some ciprocal giving, and consider that walfare payments abould be paid back ona day.

Thomas and I returned homo before life wet season started. The heat had begun to build up strong very firm. People come at you with all and the mosquitoes were coming out in droves. kinds of preconceived ideas, aspecting you to Peter worked on for a couple of months before flying home. He plans to go back avery year. and when Thomas grows up a bit, we'll taka him back, too, and tell him about his time there as a baby,

# Julie Christie's fight against Irish Sea pollution

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Julie Chrisite saldom gives interviews, Tha film star once described as "the face of 1965" sits back, restlessly brushing her rathar matlad brown hair from har forehaad.

"It must be 10 years sinca I last gave an tnlorviaw," ahe says, smiling. "I just can't bear isiking about myself." She is sitting on the back balcony of her Not-

gauze-lika red skirt and not a trace of make-

and carri radistes onergy. Politics bore her. Sha shrugs har shouldars

and lais the subject drop. About harsalf sha is

reprocessing plant at Windscale in Cumbria: It planation. s an issua that arouses questions of safaty, fishing town. This public inquiry is expected to carefully so that they understand." go on for at least another four months.

Britain to publicly come out against the pro-posed expansion of the Windsoale works, all fees if they are to be properly represented

of baving been read and reresd, with hasty undertinings and angry scribbles in the margin.

"Look!" sha exclaims, right here in the Royal Commission report: 'Wa think it remarkabla that noha of the official documents we have saen in our study convey sny unassa ... there is no suggestion of the possible longterm dangers to the fabric and freedom of our

"Tha reason this issue moves ma ts that ting Illii flat, waaring a thin black blousa and a with other things you can fight for tham, win them, and then something comes along and Siz tsiks ractnely, impulsively, expressively. dabouts, you tose on the swings. Everything Stumbling over words, stoping to find the right else can bend to the fluctuations of time, but back on It.

"I am amazed at the public apathy about Windscala - after sll, that stuff has a half-lifa of so many thousands of years, so it's not just What she does want to talk about, what she is us but our children and thair children and so has spent days reading up on, what she has oo, All my American friends are shocked when given money to and is almost obsessed by is an I tell them we dump low-grada wasta into the laste which has so far disturbed vary few con- Irish Sea. But we don't seem to be - I know. stiences; should Britain embraca the pluto- wa may be rather more overwhelmed by econum economy and expand its nuclear waste- nomic worries but that can'l ba tha ex-

"The Government ought to realize their repollution, axports, and lobs. Evan now the mat- sponsibilitias in educating the public over this ter is being debatad over the green beige ta-sort of thing. Paople cannot be just blinded by bles of a pivic hall in a remote north-western science. Things have to be explained to them

Julia Christie is the only famous woman in present, the objectors to the planned expansion posed expansion of the Windsoale works, gai fees if they are to be properly the Her knowledge about a subject most people, at the public inquiry. British Nuclear Fuels, have bressing for the go shead, is a have left up to the scientists to decide on is im. Ltd., who are pressing for the go-shead, is a

cuttings and pampblats which bear tha marks are using taxpayors' money to state their case. Julie Christia'a suggestion - and it seams simple and practical enough – is that the Gov-ernment ought to pay both sides in the great had finished breakfast, the children would ar-

> peopla who are mortgoging their housaa so that the other side gets a fair hearing." She is patently sincere. She is fair enough to

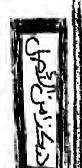
admit that British Nuclear Fuela Ltd. sra play- | clally appointed to teach at Parel. ing a strong card when they talk about tha naed for jobs in a county with auch a high jacking the plutonium and convarting it to

But Julie Christie does not want to be cast as the leading lady in the great debale. "I'm much to shy for all that," she says, smiling. Only this issue could have made her leave her remote Walsh farm and speak her mind. At the end of the two-hour Interview, wa

move from the balcony back into the cool of her large and rathes empty flat. . bound by routino worrles. I lead a free life and have got time on my hands whan I'm not workting, so I read up about things which I fael

strongly about." The other side of the coin? "As someone in the public oye, you've often got to be very be something you're not.

Mr. Robinson is a British news paperman based in the north of England



Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

"Mame" is the only term for the Drottning-

holm Court Theater. This 18th-century opers

house, on the outskirts of Stockholm, retains

served against the raysees and renovations of

mined to construct another one, larger and

more elshorate. This task was completed in

1766 by court architect Cart Fredrik

The theater quickly became e center of

Swedish cultural life. Louisa Utriks hired a

troupe of French comedieus, who performed

regularly and were housed in rooms behind the

stage. They were later joined by e bend of ttal-

Afler King Adolt Fredrik died, Louisa Utriks

After a brist histus, Drottningholm was tsken

over by the new king, himself an eccomplished

actor and playwright of significance. The

Drottningholm Court Theeter was active again

and remained so uotil 1792, when Gustav III

was assassinated while attanding a pertor-

mance at the Royal Opere House in Stockhotm.

(This sad event iteelf served as subject for

several plays and operas, of which Verdi's

His succeasor, Gustav IV, was little inter-

ested in the erts, especially theater. He

allowed the opers house at Drottningholm to

fall into disuse end, for more than a century, the

building alternately served as an Army har-

racks and a Sunday schoot. But mostly, it be-

cams lhe royal warehousa, where unwanted

turniture and odds and ends were piled up and

Forgoltsn, that is, until 1921, when one Agne

Bellsr, an official of the Royal Library in

Stockholm, discovered some 30 band-painted

and signed stage sets still lotact there, beneath

layers of dust, yards of cobwebs, end a century

of old furniturs. By 1922, Beljar, a resourcaful

and committed restorer, hed the Drottning-

holm Court Theater open again end ready for

production. It has remained opeo ever since.

An anoual season of productions, limited to

50 performances each year (to save weer and

tear on the sets and stage machinery), offars

18th-century operas, ballets, and plays, se-

lected to sult the stage sets extant.

"The Maskad Ball" is the best known.)

moved to less estentatious quarters, and their

the theater was first of ened

formers.

Adelerantz.

tan opera aingera.

son becama Gustav III.

The theater a Swedish queen built and loved

# Broadway: It's big, it's business and it's booming

New York Broadway theater has had one of its best seasons in years, in luct, it may be the only major growth industry in New York, according to figures released by the Lesgue nt New York Theoters and Producers

But three top ligures in the theater world -Shubert Lead Gerald Schoenteld, New York Shakespeare Festivat producer Joseph Papp, and Kennedy Center chief Roger Stevens - Insist there is a need for varying degrees of government subsidy it American theater is to survive in the future.

In the 1976-77 season (from June 1 through May 31), 9 million Broadway tickets were sold as compared with 7 million in the previous year. Gross box-office receipts totaled \$93.5 million as compared with around \$70 million last year, in addition, the first nine weeks of this season reveat audience totals running 300 AUG whead of tast season.

In the general atmosphere of a cutture boom throughout the United States, it is little surprise that the commercial New York Heuter is

#### Theater

usso making grent strides in overalt sitendance, just as sro dance, opera, ond all torms of music. But what is surprising to some culture watchers is the tact that, while all of the other disciplines are in great deht with over-increasing deficits due to the combinotico ot inflated costs which ere not covered by the increased demand, the Broadway lheatsr has related its prices accordingly and still managed to increase ettendancs enough to quality as e highly profitable industry - especially for thoater owners such as the Shubert Organization, which owns end operates more than 50 percent of New York's legitimate theaters as well as Ityo other houses in Los Angeles, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Median age drops Gerald Schoenfeld, chairman of the board of dized — It doesn't need it. Instillutional theater the Shubert Organization, totd the Monitor in an intarview at his luxurious Shubert Altay survive. But the taxpaying theater needs other headquarters that, while the breakdown of ettendance remains approximately the same as ances in the tax laws to induce people to invest in other recanf years (70.4 percent metropoli- in productions. Also, playwrights' royaltles tan area, 29.6 percent out-of-townera), the median age of theatergoars has dropped from ment to encourage writers to continue writing around 45 to eround 33. And, he estimetes, close to 15 percent now are block, ancouraged by numsrous black productions such as "The Wiz," "Bubbling Brown Sugar," end "Your"

Arm's Too Shart to Box with God." Mr. Schoenfeld ascribas the comparative success of the commercial Naw York theatar has just rotinguished control ovar the Vivian or, as ha terms it, "the taxpaying theeter" (as Beaumont Thaster in Lincoln Canter in order differentiated from the nonprofit institutional to concentrate on his own Shakespeare Festitheator) to "good plays, a healthter urban envi- vsl activities, calla for direct government sub-



Theatergoers arrive by the busioed to make the Wednesday metines curtain

wider spectrum of audiences including young people and blacks. Wa have also tried to make our theaters more accessible, accepting credit cards, phono reservations, Ticketron, and utilithe discount ticket booth in Duffy

"Lincoln Center has revitalized a whole aree of Naw York," he says. "The public doesn't seem to reslizo sil this; the government doesn't either. The government geta a superb return on its investment for every dottar it atlots to funding the arts."

Does that mean Mr. Schoenfeld believes tha commercial New York theater needs subsidiz-

No. Taxpaying thenler should not be subslmust be at least partially subsidized it it is to kinds of halp in the way of depreciation allowfor the theeter."

#### Direct subsidies favored

Further downtown, at the Public Theater near Astor Ptace, producer Joseph Papp, who

srlistic institutions that are self-supporting. It'a impossible ti you are to have any continutty. The success of our 'Chorus Line! Iwhich currently is erssing his company's oversil defielt] is purely freskish, and nobody can depend upon something like that all the time to cover the deficit. The most populer, democratic way to find nonprofil theater is through governmeol. Atter sti, the government represents the public's tax money.

"I hate subsidy. I fove the free markst, ideeliy it would be fine if we could live oft the productions that we do with the public supporting us by buying tickets. But it is impossible in an institutional setup. You have an obligation to keep producing, break certain barriars, provide a forum for new tdeas, new writera, A Broadway producer doesn't have to do that he just bae to make money."

#### Long-range goels

Mr. Papp, in a somewhat desperata effort to find additional sources of funding his operation which normally runs up a yearly daticit of \$2.5 million, has been exploring the possibility of producing television shows.

"I'm negotiating and working on two properwhich may make good mint or maxiaeriaa. What I want to do is reach a mass audience with quality material."

But Mr. Papp constantly returns to the idea ot government subsidy as the real long-ranga ronmont, a diversity of plays appealing to a sides for inattitutional theater: "There are no

support institutional arts to because they be not merely perpetuating the old . . . bit s troducing new ideas. I believe that institute that occept government funding have an ok gation to be innovative, give employment, contemporary artists.

"But, government must subsidize. This the only dignitisd way for us. We should have to go to corporations and private contra utors hat in hand. I'm not saying that business private donors should not support the arts. they should be for certain special thing

This year I'm raising \$500,000 to smooth Shakespeare in the Park, while the city ge puts up \$300,000. Next year - no more. . . .

At the Kennedy Center for the Performent Arts in Washington, chairman Roger Stetter who was the first chairman of the National I. downent tor the Arts, points out that the Renedy Center has been managing to pay lis m way without government subsidy: "He end pay our share of the operating cost of the man since this is a national memorial which the parks department mointains."

#### Overheed kep! down tiow does Mr. Stevens do It?

"Weil, New York people go to hils; Washing ton sudiences go to the thester. Of core there are some subsidies from private source but we try to keep the overhead low. Wa were the innovators of instant charge for ticket and our black audiences heve now developed a taste for all kinds of theater. Also, doo't form that the summer has become a very good line tor thanter, so it is possible to till your how throughout the year. We come pretty close,"

Mr. Stevens, however, says he feels that to era and ballet hava to be subsidized by govenment because of the framendous costs of mile laining such institutions.

"Maybe there is a need for soms subsidid certain theater groups - but if people are alone to work out their own problems land of depending upon 'Big Brother,' they're been otf, even if they obviously need some many from government for certain things. The Me ropolitan Opera bad a \$12 million deficition they managed to relee the money. If they had not had to, they wouldn't have. I like the presure of efficient operations.

'I'm all tor aubatdizing young artists. But, you'ra going to be a professional product. part of the job is raising money. I believe list lotal aubsidy in the case of institutional thater - as wall as eny other institutional cultural torm - can be very wasteful ... and in the tong run harmtul."

#### Wide finencial range

Thus the range from commercial or "an paying" theater to institutional thesier covers a wide variation of financial conditions. While Shubert head Schoenfeld rakes in record-brest ing profits, Joseph Pepp must scurry stor emong wealthy corporations and individual for snough fuods to cover what he terms love table deficits. At the same time Roger Sisvers, by aveiding too many innovetive long shots, managee to make ends meet without life.

awalts word from the Carter administration, which is working up its recommendations lot

#### us original decor, stage machinery, and sets so that audiences can wotch productions just like those ordered by Queen Louisa Ulrika when ironically, it was through almost total disregard and neglect that the theater was pretime. As the story gnes, Queen Louisa Ulriks, consurt to King Adolt Fredrik and sister of Frederick the fireet of Prussis, was fond of French culture and especialty delighted in theater. She moved the Hoyal Pourt to Drottningholm, where she ordered a theater to be constructed as annex to the palace. She often conmissioned plays and pagennts, and members of the court dutituity participated as amateur per-The first theater built on the site burst into finnes during a performance and was completely consumed. The deflicated Queen deter-

travel

Droftningholm Court Theater; still putling 'em in 200 yeare tater

effects: tanumerable pulties, cogs, and couplings sitsched to set pieces, side wings, and asckdrop by a tangle of thousands of cords change the scene within seconds. The system, designed in 1765 by Italian thester technician Donsto Torellt, is controlled by a huge windlass, located below the stage and operated by four strong stagehands. In addition, trsp doors instantly swallow up or display set pieces and props. And a cloud machine delivers singing gods from the files to the stage and returns them again upwerd.

The statsly but unpretentious exterior of the building gives no indicaton of the atmosphere to be encountered inside. However, the door is ttanked by two while-wigged genttemen in allka and brocades and ruffled shirts - 18th-century to the last detail. The ushers and orchestra sre similarly attired.

The interior of the building has been little touched or retouched. The same square, handpainted sheets of wailpaper have scettered

sprigs of delicate flowers and suggested finely Chandeller candles have been replaced with fiswed marble throughout the tobby and toyers slectric bulbs, but these have the same tons for two centuries. Broad floorboards are and intensity as candles; they even flicker the way candles do. braced with original pegs, Beckstage rooma,

Ot course, one onjoyable aspect of theater as used in the 1700s by performers for housing an art torm is that it allows audieocss a and dressing, contain their original heds glimpse of other people, pisces, things. But the Drottningholm Court Theeter is experienced (rather short, with very plump mattresses and elegant curtsina), chests (assorted oaken and not only on stago, but all around. leather treasure troves), and makeup hoxes For readers who might want to make this (elaborete enterprisea with tabyrinthine arjount: Drottningholm, just tive miles from the center of Stockholm, is easily eccessible by rangements of drawers, compartments, and se-

Added to the original adornment of the toyers is an impressive 18th-century theater memorobilia display, assembled and administrated by the Drottningholm Court Theater Foundetion, which also offers tours about the place. Tha thester's auditorium has only 400 seats, each of which was originally designated for a member of the royal family, court, or house- 103 85 Stockholm 7). Most performances ara

public bus (underground to Brommapian, ond change to Mäleröhus tor Drottningholm) or by boet (with Strömme Kenalbolaget from Klara Mälarstrand, at City Hall jetty). Tickets to performances cost 15 to 35 Swedish crowns: discounts are available for aludents and the elderly. Performance schedules ore available from Swedish Tourist Board (Box 7306, Scompletely sold out; advance booking is sayis-

## Cape Town's Kirstenbosch Garden

hold staff. Many of the seats still disptay the

names of those who occupied them long ago.

By Elizabeth veo Ryssen · Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ask any visitor what he hopes to see in Cape Towo and chances ara Kirstenbosch Garden will be high on his list. The garden is worth e visit et any time of the year, but in spring and aarly summer (August to October in South Africa), it is more than just a highly recommanded stop - it is en obligatory one.

It is not just another flower garden, but the headquerters of the National Botanic Gerdens of South Africa - eight regional gardens, oech epecializing in the netive plants of its erea.

Although this year's production of Monte tablished in 1913. But its story began long be tablished in 1913. But its story began long be tablished in 1914. But its story began long be tablished in 1915, But its story began long be tablished in 1915. But its story began long be tablished in 1915, But its story began long be tablished in 1915. But its stor The botanic garden at Kirstenbosch was esprise and delight from the eudience. Complete the profusion of plant species they found and and detailed sets, each with pertectly peinted many papers and books were published on the lorced (exaggareted) perspective views, shift | country's botanical riches

Il is the stega mechinery that allows thesa only the imported flowers of Europe worth cut. sor in the University's bottomy department and

seems from comperisons with early illustra- students. tions of Cape flora that some species may have .... Professor Brien Rycroft is Kiratenbosch's heen wiped out through ignoranca.

snists, end et the turn of the century several South Africa." he seld. usiness and protassional man were agliating . "Plants are gown in strictly controlled areas for the antabilshment of a botanic garden at and very careful records are kept of the gerthe Cepe.

providing e home for successive prime min- of our indigeoous plants."

College (later the University of Cape Thwn). When the botanic garden was established in as it by magic (there's that word again). The Dutch and British settlers were not 1913 he became its first director. Ever since within seconds betere actorished eyas. nearly so impressed. They tended to regard the director of Kirstenbosch has been a profes-

tiveting and all native plants as weeds, And it the gerden e unique outdoor laboratory for its

third director. He told me that it is not just a Fortunately not all local residents thought flora reserve. "It is a methodically laid out that way. Some were anthusiastic amateur bot- garden for the scientific study of the flora of

mination, growth habits, soil and water re-When Cecil John Rhodes, the diamond quirements, and climatic conditions oeeded for "king" and Prima Minister of the Cepe Colony. and species. In this way we can determine the disd in 1902, he left his vast estate on the environment in which a plant will do best and slopes of Tebte Mountain range to the nation, establish criteria for the successful cultivation

islers of South Africe, a magnificent site for e Professor Rycroft said two of the most re university (now the campus of the University cent developments at Riestenbosch were the of Cape, Town), and a trace of the University profess still errica gardens on the rioces of the mountain.

Henry Harold Welch, Pearson cams to Cape
Town in 1803 from London's Kew Gardens to erica family in the Cape, about 150 are reprebe Professor of Botany at the South Africeo sented in the garden including some rars specles thet were in danger of annihilation through vandalism or bush fires.

"One species is so selective in range in its wild state that it grows only on a single mountain in the whole of the Cape. One bush fire and it could be completely wiped out, were it .

not tor our plants now growing in this gardea." The Compton Herbarium, named after Kirstenbosch's seedhd director, was established in

"Speciment of most of South Africa's native plants ere filed hera. Dr. John Rourka, the curator, said: "But every oow and theo we come soross a new ona. One of the most important specialized jobs.

at Kirstenbosch is the gathering of seeds. These are dried, cleaned, sorted, packed end stored, reedy for distribution to botanic gardens and Institutions throughout the world in 1976 more than 50,000 packets of souds were distributed throughout the world.

# New image for Ramsay MacDonald

By Arnold Beichman

ample, from 1965 to 1964 - almost eleven years. Eagets, or the actoo of a middlediss bureau.

#### Books

never mentioned in public or in print, the name totellect and morality. For a socialist to be-

vention would ever refer to the glorious adminstrations of Ulysses S. Graph: Warren II. Her the definitive biography of a man against the wint the biography of a man against the definitive biography

political embarrassments.

In British Labour Party annals, there is a lighed reports, portrays a statesmen of un-ainular un-person. James Ramssy MacDonald, usual courses and high-minded consistency.

The first Labour Trime Minister whose last MacDonald's major achievement as party.

Ramsay MacDonald, by David Marquand. To. task was to preside from 1931 to 1935 over a leader, a post he took oo when dislitusioo with major government auhsidy that Papp germanatiows, New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield. national coalition of Conservative, Liberal, end World War I set in, was to reptece the Liberal In any oase the varicolored spectrum bods. See any of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the extra conscience with the conservative of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione, Asquith, and Lloyd George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione of George wall for American theater, whatever the conservative of Gladsione of George wall for American theater, which was to represent the conservative of George wall for American theater, where the conservative of George wall for American theater, where the conservative of George wall for American theater of George wall for George w

the to transform the last the sound of the sound the sound was a sound when the sound we have sound the sound the sound the sound when the sound the sound the sound when the sound was and conditions change. It is one of the paradokes of our time that the man who ruled the soviet Union for extending the sound was an appearable and sound the sound allowed the sound is an un person in his own country, Almost crat, like Lenin, or the son of a J. P. Morgan banker, like Corliss Lamont, to identify with sociatism or communism is not a betrayal of one's 'class' but rather a shining triumon di

of Nikits Khrushoney has support of the United States what Republican con. David Marquand a Labour MP and one of Vention would ever refer to the glorious admine. the party's intellectual jumination has written

drove him to seek a nilonal coalition governwith the Labour Party as the mein opposition; tent of aubsidization; and all do sesm to egree ment during a grave economic crisis, ha was anti-Conservative party in Britain. This reday unquestioned Without MacDoneld's lead the institutional theater group restlessly arship and his public acceptance. Lebour would surely have developed into a strong parliamentary force in a three-party political sya the next flacal year et this very momant. tem but one destined to compate with the Liberals for second place.

To achieve this etatus in e mere 20 years. Labour had to persuade a lerge number of Liberal voters that although Lebour "was a work" ing class party. It was not an exclusively work-ing class party." Under MadDonald's leadarship, Labour was iransformed from a party. of protest into a party of government to so doing he helped strengthen British democracy.
Such is the message and theme of Marquand's
biography, a major contribution to contempo.

of political science at the University of Mossochusetts, Buston, Legoles, British



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# Creeping deserts — the quiet menace

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Deserts are on the march. Fifteen hundred delegales at the recent UN conterence in Nairobi, Kenya, focused stiention on deserts and what to do about "de-sert-tfi-ea-tion." Advance studies show that the same growth of population that makes more food necessary is lending to ovorutilize land and reduce tood production.

il is no insignificant problem, say anxious demographers. Where are the elvillzations of Ur and Babylon? Today a third of the earth's land is erid or semi-arid. From the spaceship returning "home" to planet earth, the Nile Della is e spiash of green in an ocean of sand, but some parts of the globe tooked like a lunar

Technology of the space age is increasingly used against desortification. Romoto sensing aatellites now sean 85 percent of the world'a dryinnds, and computer-enhanced images wntch vegelation changea, dune movoment, ter R. Brown. surface wind movement, and aimilior devel-



Misuse of land sids the creep of deserts outward

Ity's abuse of the land," decleros a study from the Nairobi conference prepared for Worldwatch Institute here by Erik Eckholm and Les-

"As a rosult of the unsound use of tand, deserie are creoping outword in Africa, Asio, "At loost 50 milition people live in areas that Australia, and the Americas. Worse, the proare slowly turning to desert because of human- ductivo capacity of vast dry regions in both

rich and poor countries to falling," this report

The U.S. has its own examples of desertlicolion. Turning sheep loose willout proper range monagement on the Navalo Indian reeervellon in Artzona and New Maxico for instance, transformed lush meadowa into duety lands dotted with sagebrush.

salt encrustation.

Some see a global changa of climale. But if elimata is changing it mey be doing so because of man. And meanwhile men is unwisely using the arabla land he has, experts jement.

"Ercelon, deforeetetion, and, in mismanaged irrigation ayetame, a buildup of salts in the soil mark the transformation of usehie land into desert. Eventuelly, droughts may trigger the collapse of a vulnarable food production system, resulting in famine," says the Eckholm

# The paranormal: sorting fact from fiction

By Robert C, Cowen

A group of aelentista, philosophors, and humanists is taking aim at the Bermuda triangle, extrasonsory perception, psychic plants, and other symbols of latter-day un-

Calling themselves the Committee for the Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal (CICP); they are concerned that such mysticism has become to dangerous. "to the basic fabric of our acclety," says committee member Lee Nishet, editor of the Ilumanist, it reflects a trend towerd "wishy-washy" thinking about important issues, ho explains, and it's time for "the scieolific community to show that these beliefs are utterly screwball,"

CICP is right, A willingness to believe in far-out phenomana on the thinnest of avidenca does stultly thinking. But if CIPC la to combat this tendancy effeclivaly, it will have to go after unreason in the scientific community as well.

For decados, many scientists have undermined their own credibility by being

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retse public interest or less then condid in dealing with public issues,

flying saucar enthusiasts, for example, mony aclantista heve ridiculed such people and axerted social pressure to discourage other scientists from investigating such things. On issues such ee nuclear selety, ocientists have often become impassioned advocates, disjorting knowledge and using helf-trulhs to press thair case. On other issues, such as public regulation of genetic research, they sometimes esk the public to trust them to run their own affairs whon widesprend misuse of science and technology offers little reseon for such

Is it any wonder that many people see eotentiats as errogant, untruetworthy, and closeminded? In it any wonder that people, unaccustomed to the discipline of scientific investigation, discount the axports and listen to the promoters of spectacular "phenomena?"

There is great need for axpart guidance needlessty hostile to "slity" subjects that in sorting fect from fiction in today's fastmoving and complex world. Fraud is rampant in the field of the paracormel. Not content with debunking claims of Standards of the media in dealing with the

subject are questionable. Often, entertainment value takes precedence over fact. Paul Kuriz of tha State University of New York and eo-chairman of CICP recently criticized such NBC shows as "The Bermuda Triangle" or "In Search of Noali'o Ark" for heing "in scientific terme! e scandal." According to the New York Times, NBC said it wasn't presenting such things as fact and, if a show lan't producad by NBC News, viewers should assume what is presented isn't necessarily true. What viewer knows that?

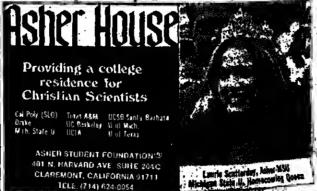
CICP hopes to combat such nonsensa through its new journal the Zetetic (named for a group of ancient Greek skeptica). This could make an imporant contribution to public thought. But unleas it bridges, the credibility, gap that sciantists have creeted, CICP will wind up talk-

On the other hand, much of Isreel's Neger Desert hee recently been realored after heesands of years of overgrazing and defensive tion. China has halled deterforetion in some areas. Atgarie and other countries recently is

Itiated targe-scale programa. It is not the droughts and it is not a possible long-range weather change that immediately spread deserts, declares the Eckholm-Brown aludy. It is bad tand menagement and pressure to produce more food to maet human population growth. The world hee 4 hillion people, and its population is expected by some experis to double in 25 to 80 years. About 14 percent of thase people live on erid or aemi-arid isad, Aecording to UN estimates, 78 million live on lands already almost usaless hacause of eresion, duna formetico, vegetation change, mi

The world became aware of the silent march of deserts in 1974 when the Sahare, at its soulb ern "shore," the Sahal, began extending and a tong drought. A worse drought simulia naously occurred in Ethiopia. The drough ended, but the problem continued. In less that 20 years the desert has moved southward in the Sudan 62 milea. Ona study estimates 256,00 acres of ranga and croplend ara lost to desert each year.

Brown report.



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light and wrong?

# Venezuela sends her sons to U.S. for quick training

Scholarship program seeks needed grads

> By Larry Vao Dync Special to
> The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela fullermo Cueltar came home to Venezueta last year after severel years of atudy in the United States, carrying with him a naw bachcior's degree in geology from Cornell College in lowa. For a country like Venezuela, the world's lith-largest producer of nti, the degree could not have been in a better lield. Mr. Cueltar soon but an other from an oit company to

work as a luft-fledgeri geologist. "The mere feet that they offered me a job, when I have only a BA and the minimal abrood, including about 3,800 to universities in course work, is a good initication of how des- the United States.

tucky to get a joh earrying a geologist's mate-

Eventually he declined the olfer in favor of returning to the U.S. for a master's degree this fail, but the chances are excellent that a good joh as a geotogisi awatts him when he comes

Mr. Cueliar is one of the lirst students to recetve linanciat aid under an ambitious scholarship program set up hy Vanezuela's sociat democratic government when it took office in 1974. Last year, the program aupported more than It,000 young Venezuelen students in a crash ellort to produce a badty needed poot of indigenous scientists and lechnicians for the country's expanding and changing economy. About 4,000 of times were assigned to Venezuclan universities, while the rest were sent

perate they are for trained people," the yanny The progrem has pushed Venezuela lo ninth



Señora de Almea, vice-minister of education

among the nations of the world in the number of students studying in the U.S., a jump from

The program to tied, of course, to the eli-important oil industry. Revenues from it help pay for the scholarships (\$75 million last year). And it will absorb a good many, eithough not eli, of the program's graduates.

Venezuela's oli industry has been going strong since shortly after the first well came in et Lake Maracalho, in the Western part of the country, in 1914. The lake now is studded with penses. oil darricks, most of them put up by the foreign companies that dominated the exploration and pumping from the beginning.

Last year, however, those companies were forced out under a neilonalization plan, and the miustry was put into the hands of a government holding company called Petroven. It now ranks as the targest industrial organization in

A crucial element in the success of Petroven, and other industries such as steel and aluminum, is the availability of adequate sctentific and technical personnal. Venezuela'a universities, including the huge Central University of Venezuala hare, do produce aome indiganous scientific personnel, but nowhera oear enough lo meet the emerging demand. The government still is forced to rely on Americans in some important posts in Petroven and its sub-

The government scholarship program is intended to maet this manpower shortage and to elp mova Venezuela loward more economic ndependence. It is named in hooor of tha "Grand Marshal of Ayacucho." a reference to Gen: Antonio José Sucre, whose victory in 1824 over the Spanish at Ayacucho, in modern-day Peru, ended the Spanish hold on South Amer-

Although economic independence is the goal, fingerprint.

Venezuele is relying heavily oo American universities to Irain its people quickly, much like other oil-rich nations such as Iran and Saudi Arabia. "We think it is the best way to transfer technology quickly," said Ruth Lerner de Almea, a former teacher and vice-minister of education who heads the scholarship program.

Once they return to Vecezuela, scholarship students will he required to work in the oil industry or other priority fields, either in the public or private sector, at least one year for each year they had government support. The scholarship covers tultion end most other ex-

This past acedemic year some 325 U.S. univorsities, colleges, and schools enrotted Venezuelan scholarship atudents, with the largest number, about 130, going to the University of Texas at Austin. There also were substantiel numbers at the University of Southern California, Tulsa, Kansas, Oklahoma State, Louisi-ana State, Tannessae at Martin, Northeastern,

Languago, naturally, is the biggest obstacla. the Spanish-speaking Venezuelans faca when they arrive in the United States. Most speed several months, perhaps even a full yeer, in intensive English programs before being allowed to take regular acedemic work. English proficiency tests are administared to determine when students are ready to move on.

Some students also experience tinges of culture shock, especially the more unsophisticated ones who come from lower-income femilies to the most remote Venezuelan viltages.

Speeding the social mobility of these rurel students is another of the program's goate, Mrs. Almea said. About 70 percent of those selected for scholarships, ahe sald, come from the economically depressed areas outside the city. Soma have liliterate paronts who must sign their children's scholarship papers with a

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reflet spirituct de Dieu.

# French/German

# Carter s'engage à pas feutrés dans une diplomatie plus discrète

[Ce] article pereît en englals à la page 8]

par Danici Southerland

Avec la nouvelle contérence sur les armemonte siratégiques à l'horizon, l'administration Carier s effectué un revirement évident de te diplomstie ouverte à la diplomutte discrète.

Blen que ce changement de lactique puisse augmenter les possibifités d'améliorer les relstions avec i'Union soviétique, le public pent avoir l'impression qu'il ne salt pas au juste où on en est en ce qui cuncerne la question la plus vitaio: Comment contentr in course aux armements nucléaires des Etets-Unis et de l'Union soviétique.

(La conférence sur les ormemonis stratdgiques, prévue pour septembro à Vienne entre te secrélaire d'Etat Cyrus Vance et la intristre des affolies étrangères soviétiques Andrel Gromyko, a instnichent été renvoyée à la deuxtêmo mollié de septembre, iorsque M. Gromyko viendra aux Etets-Unia pour t'ouverture de l'ossamblée générate dee Nations Unics.)

Le passage à la cfreonspeciion dens l'erène publique se fait sentir dans tone les domeines - à partir de le politique de l'administration envers le China et la Rhodésie jusqu'eu Moyen-Orient. Sur co dernier sujct, le sccrdtaire d'Etat Vance s décliné à diverses reprises de révéier des détails sur los propositions des U.S.A. paur un réglement pacifiqua tout an s'efforçant d'amoner les Arebee at les Isroéliens à conclure un accord.'

Mais les fonctionnaires de t'administration disent ous te président Cartor et d'autres tonc- efforts, tets que le recharche d'un nouvel sctionnaires ont-l'intention de continuer à taire cord. SALT:
plus que l'administration précédonte n'é fait "Jusqu'à quel point la position des UISA, sur

pour expliquer ses démarches diplomatiques franchement et continuer à parier ouvertement des droits de l'homme de temps en temps, mémo ol cola devalt offenser los Sovié-

Toutefois, maintenant l'administration parait ôtre arrivée à un équilibre entre son souel pour les drous de l'homme et « l'ouverture » d'une part et les « réalités » de la pulitique étrangère d'antre part, qui semblent exiger une relenue considérable dans les déclarations publiques émanant de Washington.

Les autorités soutiennent que c'est un progrès vers la prudence, nnn un recui vers la inriuostié. C'esi simplement le résultat d'une dure expérience, cein fait partie de la maturation d'une leure administration, disent-lis.

Nulle parl une plus grande emphase n'est évidente au sujet de la diplomatie discréte que clans les retailons avec l'Unioa soviétique.

Blen qu'aucun haut fonctionnaire U.S.A. ne soif susceptible d'odmettre publiquement qu'il y e eu un chengement important, l'administretion esi devenue motas logusce pendani les derniars mois dans ses criliques relatives aux actiona disciplinaires continuelles des Soviéliques confre tes dissidents.

Il y a deux mois, le président Cerier a dit à un groupe de rédacteurs el de directeurs ils presse qu'il avett élé surpris par les résctions adverses dea Soviétiquas au sujet de le position des Elats-Unis sur tes droits do l'homme oi que cala avail causé un obstacic plus grand qu'it ne t'avait anlicté retativement à d'eutres

les droits de l'homme a-t-elle affecté les perspectives de SALT ? Vollà un point sur leguel tout le monde su sein de l'administration n'est pas d'acenro. Toutefois, tout le monde est d'secord pour ennyenir que cela empoisonaalt a l'atmosphère a des retations américano-soylétiques. Avec l'abord plus modéré qui se manifeste mans l'infinistration Carter, l'atmosphère paraft, pour le mains, être meilleure.

Unc sutre raison pour le passage vers une ilipiometie plus discrèle eavers l'Union soviétique - et d'autres pays - a été le souel croissant pour ce qui est considéré comme des « fuites préjudicinbles « de renseignements concernant la sécurité unitonnte, que les fone-Honnoires de l'administration affirment nyuir été citées en ilchors de leur contexte.

Les fonctionnaires du Département d'Etai sont devenus en méme temps plus circonspects en raison ite ce qu'its cunsidérent être génératement de la « mauvaise presse » sur tes récents voyoges du sccrétsire d'Etal Vence qui ont été qualifiés dons certolas reportages de • missions impossibles ».

Finatement, l'administration a pris conscienco que ts diplomatie ouverte force souvent les pariles à snirer en conflit, comme par exemple dens le Moyea-Orieni, en essument das posttions publiques inflexibles, ce qui favorisc i'tmpssse piulôt que is négociation.

Ainsi qu'un fonctionnaire i's signaié, toutes commentaires et trouvent ensuite difficile de ébreniées à une dele ultérieure.

revenir sur leurs déclarations publiques parce que tunt recul des positions énoncées publiquemeni pourratt étre considéré comme un

Le président Carlor o appris également que

Le Département d'Etat ilit que le detc de le renconire Vence-Gromyko a été changéo parce que M. Vance désirnit être à l'Vashington pour le signature du nouveau trailé reletif su cansi ile Panema le 7 septembre et pouvoir rencontrer les chefs d'état d'Amérique tetine qui devent étre présents à cette occasinn.

D'autres sources de renscignements suspectent, toulefols, que bien que la signature du trailé puisse avoir été prisc en considération iors de la décision des U.S.A. de reporter la rencontre Vence-Gromyko, une autra constdération doit avoir été ta persistance de profonds désaccords avec les Soviétiques su sujet des propositions de ilmitellon des srmes

# Carter geht vorsichtig zu einer stilleren Diplomatie über

[Dieser Artikel erscheint auf Seite 8 in englischer Sprache.]

Von Deotet Southerfend

Washington Jetzt. wo die Gespräche über die strategischan Wallen mit der Sowjetunton nou aufgonommen werden sollen, ist die Ragierung Cartor ganz offensichtlich von einer offenen zu el-

ner stillen Diplomatie libergegangen.
Wenn euch dieser läktische Umsehwung eine Verbessorung der Beziehungen zur Sowistunion ermöglichen mag, so mag er doch die Öffentlichkolt über die wichtigste atler Fragen im Dunkeln lassen; wie das amerikanisch-sowiolische nukleare Watirtisten olngeschränkt

(Die Gespräche über die strategischen Water pen die hielbeiteich if wien linteseptember in einem gungen nur angen und zwischen Außenminister Cyrus Vance und dem Diebengete engleisgenommen wird, ist hirgendwo mehr bemerkbar als in den stattfinden sollten, wurden jetzt auf die zweite Beziehungen zur Sowjetunden. Hallie im September verlegt, wo Gromyko zur Kein hoher amerikenischer Staatsbeamter Bröttnung der Voltversammlung der Vereinten wird wahrscheinlich in der Offentlichkeit zugen Nationen die Vereinigten Staaten besucht.]

Nationen die Vereinigten Staaten besucht,]
Der Umschwung zur Zurlickhaltung in der Öffentlichkeit ist übersil festgustellen – angefangen bei dem Verhalten der Regierung ge-genüber China und Rhodesien bis zur Nahost-

Sowjets alch daran otleben.

Nua schoint dio Regierung jedoch einen Mil-Außenpolitik andererseits, die offenbar beacht- legt. ticho Zurlickhattung in den aus Washington

Einige Potitiker vertreten den Standpunkl.

ben, daß die Regierung ihre Minstellung we-sentlich geändert habe; doch in den leisten Monaten hat eie mit ihren Kritik an der förige Botsten sowjellschen Maßregelung von Die sidenten mohr gurlickgehalten

hat, herrscht doch beachtliche Etnigkail der öffentlichen Aussagen ehzurücken, weil jeder telweg gofunden zu haben zwischen ihrer Be- habe. Zumindest scheinl sich nun die Atmosorgnis um die Menschenrechie und ihrer "Of-" sphäre verbessert zu haben, wo die Cartar-Adfenheif" einarsetts und den "Restlätsn" der minisirstion mehr Zurückheilung an den Tag

Ein wetterer Grund für den Übergeng zu etmenden ölfentlichen Erklärungen arfor ner stilleren Diplomette gegenüber der Sowietunion - und anderen Ländern - war die zunehmende Beunruhigung darüher, wes els dies sel om Schritt zur Vernunft hin enstall zur "schädlichse Durchelckern" von Informationen Unaufrichligkell. Es tet einfach des Ergebnis über nationale Sicherheitsfragen betrechlet das Treffsn zwischen Vance and Gromyko vsf-narter Erfahrung es gehört mit zum Herangel zwindige wie Regierungsbeamte erklären aus begt weil Vance am Justen in der Unparter Erialumes en sebut mit rum Herangelus wirdidles wie Regionungsbeamte erklären saus

Dan die gille Diplomate emgletzenohmen bei wirden:
wird ist hirgendwo mehr bemerkbar als in den Angehörige des Außenministeriums sind zur
setben Zeit auch wegen der ihres Erachlens allgemein "schlechten Presse" während der jüngsten Reisen Außenminister Vance" vor-sichtiger gewörden die in einigen Presse-berichten als "missions Impossible" (Mission undurchführbar) bezeichnet wurden

über, den sis dis "Atmosphäre" der ame- Rückzieher von alner öffentlichen Siellung-rikanisch-sowjatischen Beziehungen vargiftet nahme als Nechglebigkatt eusgefegt werden nahme als Nechglebigkatt eusgefegt werden

Präsident Carter het faraer gelernt, dan gowissa nahöstliche "Schlüsselwörter" wie "paästinensischas Halmetlend" für die smerikanischen Ohren unschuldig klingen mögen, ungeheuren, amotionallan Beleeschmack haben, wenn sie im Nahen Osten gehört

Wie das Außenministerium erklärt, wurde legt, weil Vance am 7 1801 trages in Washington asin und sich mit den lateinamerikanischen Regierungschefa zusammensetzen wollte, die zu dlesem Anlaß nach

Weshington gekommen waren. Von anderer Selte wird jedoch der Gedanke nahegelegt, daß die anhaltands starke Uneinleberichten als imissions impossible. (Mission keit mit den Sowiets über Vorschläge zur nit undurchführbar) bezeitdinet wurden. Hearen Rüstungsbegrenzung ein welterer Und schliedlich gelangte die Regierung zu Grund gewesen sein muß, warum die USA sich der Erkenntal daß offene Diplomatie die Par entschlossen, das Freifen zwischen Vence und telen off in die Enze treibt und Bereiten der Brieffen zwischen Vence und

genüber China und Rhodésien bis aur NahostFrage. Was das letztere Thema angeht, so hat
Ausonminister Vance sich Weiderholt geweigert Einzelheiten über die von den USA geleiternier seit überräscht geweimachten Vorschläge zu einem Friedensabkommen bekanntzugeben, solange ar eich bemüht,
ewischen Arabern und Israelis eine Verständtgung zu erzielen.

Doch Mitglieder der Regierung sagen, Frästdont Certer und anniero Bearnte beebsichtigten
weiterhin — mehr eit die vortierige Adminiweiterhin — mehr eit die vortierige Adminiatrallon — ihre diplometischen Züge freimilige
att einig Rhodésien bis aur NahostFrage. Was das letztere Thema angeht, so hat
Präsident Carter sagts vor zwei Monaten zit
telen off in die Enge treibt — wie z. B. in der
Romyko zu verschieben, ongsten das Treffen zwischen vance und
Einzelheiten über die ParAusonminister Vance sich wie der Regieten und Sondeleiternier aget von den USA geleiternier seigte von Redakteuren und Sondeleiternier seigen von einem Abentrage seinen Internation der USA zu den
Menschenrechten reagier naben, und dies Kristerie, zieht es Jedesmal

Menschenrechten reagier naben, und dies Kristerie, zieht sein Sitte der Regierung Sonjets lieten im Nahen Osten seinen Die Richten Betrier von Sonjetse von dies

pensées en fonction de jeur retation à la réaillé spirituelle.

cerisines expressions du Moyen-Orient. telles que « la patrie palestinienne » pouvant paraftre innocentes à des oreilles smériesines. oni un retentissement émotionnel terrible lorsqu'elles sont entendues eu Moyen-Orient.

Etant donné te comportement plus releau de l'adininistration Carter en ce moment, il peul ns pas éire fecile de déterminer où en soni les choses avec tee Soviéliques. Cartaines sources es fois que le président Certer fait des con- de renseignements suggérent qua l'admiiectures sur la siluation au Moyen-Orient lors nistration est elle-même incerteine et se passe d'un débal public, cela a des répercussions de de faire des commantaires détaillés stis grande envergure au Moyen-Orient même, où d'éviter de provoquer des expectatives de las cheis d'état se sentant obligés de feire des progrès qui risquerelent seulement d'être

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum pegel Tradission de l'article religieus pareissent en anglars sur le page, the trame Forum

## Un point de vue nouveau

Sentez-vous parfols qu'un changement de pensée scralt le bienvenu ? Beaucoup d'entre nous ne se rendent pas compte qu'it n'est pas nécessaire de continuer à cnirelenir à notre sujet un point de vue depuis longtemps accepté. Chacun a le droit d'étre lul-même, mais en même temps devrait user de discrimination en sccepisnt ou en reletant des

Comment ? Ls Bible Indique que le changement de pensée nécessaire peut être secumpli lursqu'on devient plus conscient des idées émanani do Dteu, te seul Enlendemeni divin. . Je sals les pensées qua je forme pour vous, dit t'Elernet, pensées de paix el non d'adversilé, pour vnus donner un aventr et une espérance. »'

La Science Chrétienne\*, en ocenni avec les vérités spirituelles révélées dans les Reritures, explique que Dieu est Entendement, le seul Entendement qui existe réctlement - la conscience divinc, universolle, ou l'Esprit.

 Mais, pourrait-on demander, qu'en est-il de l'enlendement humsin? Comment mes propres pensées individuelles fonctionnent elles si je n'el pes d'enlendement qui me solt propre. La Science Chréttenne révéle que bien que chacun de nous soil individuel el distinct, nous ne vivons pas en réalité dans un univera composé de millions d'entendements séparés. Chacun de nous est une idée spirituetis, le représentant de Dieu, t'unique En-

L'Amour divin

apporte la guérison

Dans la Bible, Dieu nous fuit

celte promesse : «Je le guériral,

Est-ce que vous aussi, vous

désirez ardemment evoir l'as-

surence que Dieu prend soln de

vous et vous guérit? Il faut

peul-être que vous parveniez e

comprendre Dieu d'une menière plus profonde el plus complète. Science et Sante evec le Clef

des Ecritures cet le livre qui

peul vous aider. C'est un livre

qui met en lumière le bonté, le

pouvoir et l'amour toujours pré-

Science et Senté parle de le

consinnce de Dieu et de Se loi.

qui guérit par le prière. Il vous

montrera comment un change-

meni de votre concept de Dieu-

ei de l'homme peut epporter la

guérison et le régénération dans

voite vie. Il vous monirera com-

ment les promesses de la Bible

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sente de Dlou.

je panserai tes plaies. »

tendement. Et ainst l'homme est en réalité le On peut se rendre compte que personne a'est forcé d'eccepter des pensées étriquées. Il s'ensuit que les pensées de Dieu oe sont basées sur la matfère ou de les entretenir. pas loinloines, incunnaissables. L'homme, qui L'environnement, l'hérédité, la domination est l'idéc de Dieu, est is manifestation même personnelle, les tendances populaires de pende ces pensées. Maintenant même nous pousée, l'endoctrinement politique - sucune de ces influences ne peut nous priver de notre vons donc enimmencer à découvrir la nature droit de rejeter des pensées dissemblables à des pensées de Dieu, » pensées de paix et non Dieu et de les remplacer par des concepts d'adversité «. A mesure que nous devenons plus réceptifs oux concepts solvituels et disemblables à Dieu. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fomfateur de la Science Chrévins el que nous les mettons en prattoue. tienne, écrit : • Sachez donc que vous avez le nous trouverons inévitablement que les mantpouvoir souverain de penser el d'agir d'une festations de le nature divine antrent dans notre existence et la gouverneni. En d'autres feçon fusie at que rien ne peut vous déposséder de cet hérilage et empléter sur les termee, notre existonce humeine suhirs un changement pulsqu'elle n'e que la subsisnce drotts de l'Amour. »1

> il est évident que te point de vua da Christ Jésus étati unique, inégaló. La etaire compréhension qu'il avelt de l'inteffigence divine, Enlandoment, our embrasse toul, lui permit de subordonner de façon sulvio les modes ds pensée matérials à la réaillé de t'exfafence spirtiuelle, is perfection de Dieu et de Son reflet, t'homme. Ccfa permit à Jésua de

changer des états de pensée qui n'auraient pu être ébrantés autrement. Il dit : « Selon que j'entends, je juge; et mon jugement est juste, parce que je no cherche pas ms volonté. mais la volonté de celui qui m'a envoyé. •'

Chaeun peuf commencer à mettre en printique les pensées qui lui sont dictées par Dicu. Elles ne sont pas restrictives. Au contraire, elles apportent dans notre vie une liberté nouvelle, une aventure pleine d'animation : les idées vivoces, pietnes d'entrain de l'Amour divin - des téées originaics at paisibles.

'Jérémie 29:11 (Version d'Osterwald). Pulpit und Press, p. 3; 'Jean 5:30.

La traduction française du tivre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Centé avec la Chei des cultures » de Mary Baker Eddy, axiste avec la tieris se plate en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lac-furé de la Science Chrétianne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, Ona Norway Streel. Bosice, Massachueelts, U.S.A. 02115

Pour tour renseignements aur les gutres gublications de 8 Science Chrétienne an trançais, écrire à Tha Christian Science Publishing Society. One Norway Street, S aston, dessechusetts, U.S.A. 02116

[This religious erticle eppears in English on the Home Forum page] setzung des sul der Home-Forum-Seita is esglisch erscheiesnden religionen Ariskels

## Ein neuer Ausblick

Heben Sia manchmai das Gefühl, eine Andarung Ihrer Denkweiss wäre Ihnen willkommen? Victe von una sind sich nicht bewußt, daß sie an einer Isnegehegten Auffassung von sich selbst nicht festzuhallen brauchan. Jeder hat des Recht, seine Individuelität zum Ausdruck zu bringen; jedoch solite er einen kterea Unterschied mschen zwischen den Gedanken, die es sufgrund ihrer Beziehung zur geistigen Wirktichkeil verdienen, akzeptiert zu werden, und denen, die ebgelehnt werden müssen

de notre pensée. L'évolution de notre point de

vue se manifestera de façon à répondre à nos

besuins spécifiques, que ce suit sous forme

d'abandance, de santé ou d'activité valable et

sstisfnisante. L'homme - nutra identité apiri-

tucile vériteble dans la créetion lotalemen

bonne el parfotlè do Dicu - exprimo conti-

nuollement te bonté, l'injelligence et f'Amour

Wte macht man das? Die Bibel deutet an, daß die notwendige Wandlung im Denken erfolgen kann, wenn men sich der Ideen, die von Gott, dem einen götllichen Gemilt, eusgehan, stärker bewußt wird. "Ich weiß wohl, was ich für Gedenken über euch habe, spricht der Herr: Gedanken deo Friedeno und nicht des Leides, daß ich euch gebe des

Ende, das ihr wertet," In Upereinstimmung mit den geistigen Wehrheiten, die in der Heiligen Schrift offen-bart warden, erklärt die Christliche Wissenscheft\*, deß Gott Gemüt ist, das einzige Ge-mut, das es in Wirklichkeit gibt – das universale, göttliche Bewußtsetn oder Geisl.

"Aber", mag jemand fragen, "wie steht es denn mit dem menschlichen Gemüt? Wann tch kein eigenes Gsmit habe, wie funktioniert denn mein elgenes individuelles Denken?" Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß wenn auch ein jeder von uns individuett und einzigertig ist - wir in Wirklichkett nicht in einem Universum von Millionen unebhängiger Gamüter tahen. Jeder von uns ist eins gelstiga Idee oder ein Vertreter Gottes, des elnen Gemüls. Und somit ist der Mensch in

Dareus folgt, deß Gottes Gedanken nichl welt enlifernt, unerkennhar eind. Der Mensch

als Goltes fdee ist gerads die Vsrkörperung dieser Gedankon. Deshsib können wir echon in diesem Augenblick beginnen, das Wesen der Gedanken Gottes zu entdeckeo, "Gedanken dea Fricdans und nicht dea Letdes". Wenn wir für die göttlichen, geistigen Begrille emplänglicher werden und ihnan gemäl leben, finden wir unweigerlich Beweise dafür, daß das göttliche Wesen sich in unserem Lehen gettend macht und es beherrscht. Des heißt, unsere menschilche Erfahrung wird eich wandeln, denn ets stellt ediglich die Substenz unserer Gedanken dar. Unser veränderter Ausblick wird in der Erfullung unserer speziellen Bedürfnisse sichtbar werden - sel es nun in Form von reichlicher Versorgung, Gesundheit oder einer zweckerfüllten und befriedigenden Täligkeit. Der Mensch - unsere wehre, geistige Idenlität in Gottee vollkommener, absolut guter Schöpfung - bringt die göttliche Gitte, Intelligenz und Liebe ununterbrocheo zum Aus-

Wir könnec einsehen, daß niemand gezwungen ist, ola engetirniges, suf die Meterie gegründetes Denken zu akzeptieren oder daran festzuhetten, Kein Einfluß - weder Umwell, Vererbung, Beyormundung, populare Gedankenrichtungen noch politische in ... doktrination - kann uns unser Recht nehmen, zottunähnliche Gedenken abzutahnen und durch gottähnliche Begriffe zu ersatzen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christilchen Wissenschaft,

schreibt: "Wissel, donn, deß thr unumschränkfe Mecht hesitzt, recht zu denken und zu handeln, und daß nichts euch dieses Erbes bersuben und gegen die Liabe versießen

Es ist offenkuodig, daß Christi Jesu Ausblick elozigertig und unlibertroffen war. Sein klares Bewußtsetn von der allumfassooden göttlichea Intelligenz, dem Gemüt, befähigte ihn, die materiellen Gedankeoformen beständig der Wirklichkeit des geistigen Seins unlerzuordnen, dar Vollkommenhalt Gottes und Seiner: Widerspiegelung, des Menschen. Da-her war es Jesus möglich, ansanstan eterre Gedenkenzustände zu ändern. Er sagte: "Wie ich höre, so richte ich, und meta Gericht ist recht; denn ich suche nicht meinen Willen, sondern den Willen des, der mich gesandt

Jeder kann damit beginnen, sich in alnem von Gott gelenkten Denken zu üben. Es schränkt nicht ein Im Gegeniell es hringt eine neue Freiheit, eine Frischa in unser Leben: sprilhende, erhebende ideen der göltilchen Liebe, die ursprünglich und friedsvoll

Jeremia 29;11; Pulpii and Press, S. 3; Johannes 5:50.

"Christian Science (kristjen atsiens)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehnbuchs der Christ-lichen Wissenschaft und Desundheit mit Schübsel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Beker Eddy, ist mit den esplischen Track auf der gegenüber-liegenden Solla erhältlich. Des Such kann in den Lese-ziannem der Christichem Vrissenschaft gekauft werden, oder von Fränces C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Nor-way Street, Boelon, Massichuseits. USA 02116.

Auskumit über Andere chiffelich-wissenschaftlighe Schull-ion in deutscher Sprache wiells auf Aufrage der Verlag. The Christian Science Publishing Society. One Norway Street, Bogoto, Massachüsetts. 198. 021 (8.



Lined up for a toss toward sun, sand, and sea

Intunacy is the measure of Constable's art. ite said tiu English Lake District, large in scale, even mountainous, compared with the unassuming countryside of his native Suffolk "oppressed his spirits." His frequently quoted nin was to "make something out of nothing" in his inmiscapes, rather than grandly atiempting to fix on ennyos "a volley filled with imagory fifty inites long."

This tells nurch about his oil sketches these julcy notations in which the paint, a century and a half old, still looks wet. They seem almost as momentary in execution as the light and shadow and weather and icafglisten they suggest.

"Willy Lot's House, Near Flatford Mill" is one of a number of atudies that the artist may have used in painting the well-known "Haywain," For Constable it la perhaps no more than a stage in the process of arriving at a final exhibitable work. But the survival of many sketches suggosts that thay were more than dispensable jottings, even to him, For a long while now they have been enjoyed as the freest and most immediate achieve. ments of the 19th-century Englishman's art.

That such reminders were technically necessary to his work habits is made clear when It's known that he was in London when he painted the "Haywain," and therefore out of contact with the scenery which fed his vision. His desire for actuality enused him to send homa for a first-hand drawing of a Suffoik wagon (which is the central motif of the finished work) because he couldn't remember the exact appearance of one. This indicates that he hed either a rather poor visual memory or, more positively, that he was ac concerned that his art be the art of observation that he was reluctant to rely on the practica of storiog up formula imagas. The contrast with his contemporary Turner is siriking: Turner was once sean to make a watercolor of an entire and dotailed "man-of-war" ship completely from memory,

The predicament of Constable's later works is that he lost contact with his childhood homa - his roots. Increasingly ho could not let well alonn with his paintings, which is surely a clanr sign of loss of cortainly. For all their great momentality and sombre weight these late paintings ontail a secondary iragedy - that of a once spontaneously inspired artist beset by inconclusivenoss,

The contrast could hardly be aironger, in the overall consistency of his art, between his last pictures and this carly skotch: a quickexecuted with a generously and urganly that an augusta lifts doubt. Always distinguishing clearly between subject-matter and its evocation in the tarms of an art form - in rich paint, in vigorous tonal contrasts, in the exu-herent applications of brush to surface Constable still persundes, through his statches in particular, that his vision is remarkably true to (as he put it) the "acende" that "amployed" him, as well as to its bwn pure delight.

Christopher Andreas



The Home Forum

Yellow Flowers "il is not the name I am interested in," she said,

"But the yellow in forms against the green Grass going away into the dusk."

"I grant," I said, "an aesthatic experience.
But I warn you," I said, "do not so impulsively dismiss word.
The unnamed has no reality. It will go into the continuum As the gress is going, Only what we do not want.

Let ud unname. What would we be to each other without sames?

Oh . . . l Honey flowing Into broken crevices. One continuous song. Trees breathless Blossom-ladeh Furred leaves And the song Folded into shadow of leaves. Ryah Tumarkin Goodman

# Going places: past present and future

highway was, if not an event, a happening, change of mutual evaluation was simulta-We searched the faces of the occupants and recors, Bavarians were noted for the luxutheir license plates for clues to their identi-riancy of their maledictions, both sacred and ties, all unquestionably exotic. Approaching profane from opposite directions, drivers would raise their hands, chauffeurs would tip their caps. North Sea where emotions were inhaled inlike ship captains acknowledging the signifi- stead of exhaled, thundered by in silence. But cance of their enrounter in a vast void. In it might take another half hour for the comovertaking, we children wildly gesticulated at lastion made us to die down. The flavarians, the rear window, receiving needs and smiles. I often suspected, had probably discharged

Yew ennyeyances we met were self-propelled but more than we eared for were horse-drawn: plows, harvesters, bay wagons too talt in see the driver from behind; carts beaped with nature's fertilizer which left the landscape swamped in its olfactory wake. Most farmers traveled in the middle of the road. To their ears, automotive Klaxons operated on inaudible frequencies, like dog whistles to humans. Abandoning the center oath through life was incompatible with their meditalive ways.

Now and theo a mere flick of the born would have succeeded, causalively or coinci-We would bear witness to such a miracle by cranking down all windows on that side and emitting yelps of gratitude. The farmer woold smile back at us in a way that left his motive unresolved. Our gratitude, though, cession going somewhere.

But sometimes our destiny was to drag be- times when mankind was still unationated by blad, interminable miles. The moment of automatic pilot beams or unsoftened by swivseeing the sudden widening of the road (that eling back their driver's seat to place their permitted one to shoot past) initiated a rit- phone calls or to play commuter's chess! Oh, ual. Its nature and tone depended on the part for those days when humans still commanded of Europe use was going through or halling the steering wheel, those last hours of high-from inhabitants of Bavaria, to name a wellknown instance, tended to let loose a stream of high-pitched litterances, holding their car's

Motoring Isn't what it used to be. In our all driver-to-driver levet long enough to con-childhood, passing another automobile on the clude the ceremony. Sometimes this ex-

all this beat in that one detonation and had forgotten the whole thing in two minutes.

Automobiles don't smell the same way today. When you used to stick your head inside a car, you'd get a nose full of delicious fragrances; emanations from the leather and from the single carnation in the glass vase. Foreign cars exuded still stranger essences; even their gasoline scemed fragrant.

All this is gone: leather has been replaced by plastic; the old, rare sight of autos and of the smell of their fumes have been drowned in their profusion.

True, of course, our parents were mouning just as genuinely about the days, way back, when they moved about by hansom and by dentally, by the obstacle moving slowly aside. cab. What a lovely way to travel! How letsurely! How civilized! How healthy!

And today's automotive generation, n doubt, will tomorrow carry on about this age just as convincingly. Oh, for those good old days when people dawdled along at seventywas heartfelt for now we were part of a pro- five on antique eight-lane "turnpikes" - just taste that quaint word! Oh, for those splendid

#### Changelings

The heavy hand of summer lies green upon the hill casting the close-plated tree leaves into a sculptural stillness.

The green exudes into a sulien sky until the sudden expected shaft rifts the clouds with jagged orange stroke. Vinds rush through the opening. Leaf/twig/bough

The grey rain pours down in a shifting curtain. Sycamores throw away great bunches of their leaves like gleeful children eager to see them fly eager for autumn's coming.

Does anyone know the season's changes better than the trees or recel in them more?

Leaf change

is invading me not color

in the body

of my mind I bend to curl up arms akimbo for maple

I can enter and be part of a forest at any time no one need come calling me

if I go in I can come out. The Monitor's religious article

## A new outlook

hange of thought can be achieved as one be- seat me." comes more conscious of the ideas emanating from God, the one divine Mind. "I know e thoughts that I think toward you, saith contrary, it brings a newfound freedom, an the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of cvil. o give you an expected end."

Christian Science, in accord with the spiriual truths revealed in the Scriptures, explains that God is Mind, the only Mind there | | John 5:30. really is - universal, divine consciousness, or

"But," one might ask, "what of the burnan nind? How does my own individual thinking operate if I have no mind of my own?" Christian Science reveals that while each one of us is individual and distinct, we do not actually ive in a universe of millions of separate minds. Each one is a spiritual idea, or representative, of God, the one Mind. And so man is to reality God's spiritual reflection.

It follows that God's thoughts are not remote, unknowable, Man, as God's idea, is the very embodiment of them. So right now we can begin to discover the nature of God's thoughts, "thoughts of peace, and not of evil." As we become more receptive to divine, spiritual concepts and live them, we inevitably find evidences of the divine mature extering and governing our experience. That s, our human experience will change, since it has only the substance of our thought. Our changing outlook will be manifested in ways that will meet our specific need, whether it be in the form of abundance, health, or purposeful and satisfying activity. Man — our true, spiritual identity in God's perfect, wholly good creation - continually expresses divine goodness, butelligence, and love.

It can be recognized that no one is compelled to accept or hold to cramped, matter-based thinking. Environment, heredity, persocal domination, popular thought-trends, po-litical indoctrination — none of these influences can deprive us of our right to reject ungodike thoughts and to replace them with Godlike concepts. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. writes, "Know, then, that you possess sover-eign power to titak and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love."\*\*

It is evident that Christ Jesus' outlook was ordque, unequaled. His clear awareness of

THE PERSON

hold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number.

#### Night poems

. entangled fragments daffodik, muberry leaves window walls walli —

a gentle mist of shadows half drawn unentlingly still. Edward I. Watts

Sometimes feel you could welcome a the all-embracing divine intelligence, or change of thought? Many of us don't realize Mind, enabled him to consistently subordihat a long-accepted view of oneself does not - nate material thought-modes to the reality of nced to continue. Everyone has the right to spiritual existence, the perfection of God and e bimself or berself but at the same time of flis reflection, man. This enabled Jesus to should be discriminate in accepting and re- change otherwise inflexible states of thought. jecting thoughts according to their relation to He said, "As I hear, f judge: and my judgment is just; because f seek not mine own llow? The Bible indicates that the needed will, but the will of the Father which hath

> Everyone can begin to practice Goddirected thinking. It is not restrictive. On the exciting adventure, into one'a life: divine Love's sparkling, bouyant ideas - original and at peace.

\*Jeremiah 29:11; \*\*Pulpit and Press, p. 3;

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# OPINION AND...

# Carter can still split a melon and read deer tracks

Plains, Grargia He hardly looked like the President of the United States, but there he was, kneeling on the ground, straidling a waterogelon and shitting it end to end with a pocket knife.

"My daddy used to grow field watermelous," he says, the perspiration beading up on his foreliead. Behind him is a vine-entangled tracfor shed where perhaps three dozen more watermelons are stared. A Secret Service agent pokes around the shed nervously checking for

Juneay Carter picked up the watermelon, dropped it, and it split hito perfect halves along the sermi he had cut. In a matter of manutes he find halved and quartered half a dozen melons.

There was something whimsleally allegarical about the President of the United States. the most powerful man in the free world, swealing on his knees, handing out chanks of sugary pink watermelon to the photographers and reparters who dutifully follow him.

"Just use your fingers," he said in his soft Georgia accent. Then he polnted to a woter fancet on the back of an unpainted tunise that he rented to a tenant farmer, telling everyone they could wash up afterwards.

On the way home he holsted a manmoth watermelon to his shoulder announcing. This one's got yellow meat in it."

A reporter said. "You're just pulling our leg because we're city slickers."

"No," he replied, "It's really true." The President's brother Billy chimed in:



The President got a twinkle in his eye and said, "We eat the ones with the yellow ment, ynu fulks gel the pink ones."

I was reininded of a year ago when the puble was masure who or what Jimmy Carter was, He fold a group of skentles, "You'll never undersinnd me illi you enine to Plains."

Mr. Carter remains very much o mon of the soil. He still strides effortleady across long green rows of peanut plants with the case of

through the halls of Congress.

He stopped at the far side of the field near — The President explains to the pool reporter. the woods in inspect damage done by deer that and cameramen following him that this band dug up the peanuts. Carter read the entire epi- originally helonged to his wife's people. He sode through the deer tracks baked into the mother-in-law, Miss Allie, grew up in a house

The President and hrother Billy drove on lhrough choking dust along back country roads in Sumpler and Webster Counties to more of Jimmy Certer takes over, and he recited h. the Carter Farma property leased to Leonard Wright, a black lenant farmer.

Mr. Carter greeted Mr. Wright with the same easy rapport he had used to churm black from "rooting around the graves." voters in church railies in Cleveland and the South Side of Chicago last fall. Together the cents an acre, be recalls, right after the gorthree men inspected another peanul field, the ernment first surveyed it during Jackson's President wearing blue jeans, a cotton shirt. presidency. and farm boots and squatting on his haunches

They conferred on how 90 percent of the aren's corn crop had been last to the drought tather." Clearly Jimmy Carter was proud d and how the army worms, usually in the corn, his muterial success in being able to buy the had developed an appetite for peanuls. In- land, keep it in the family, and conlinue to spection of the leaves and stems went on tor make a profit from it. five or 10 minutes, and then the men aought mosi of his recent predecessors walking the shade of a live oak that may have been as

old as the Republic itself.

hrick-like Georgia clay between the despoiled just down the lane. "Rosalynn's folks selled here right after the Indians moved out is 1833," he explained.

Former Governor and Georgia historian wife's genealogy reflected on the lichen-stained tombstones under the oak tree. He explains he had to put a chain link fence to keep the hop

Mrs. Carter's family bought the lend for 3

"Drury Murrny," he whispers, "born 1787. while the uniquitous gants flew around his We generally come out here every time se come home to just walk in the woods. Beslyun and I bought this land from her grant

Mr. Rodgers is White House correspondent for Associated Press Radio.

# COMMENTARY

#### Joseph C. Harsch

America's self-styled conservatives should. If the treaties are spoiled the communists will give a second thought to the consequences be-use that to aid their own identification with fure they go ahead and do what they think they Latin American nationalisms U.S. interests want to do - spoil the proposed new trenties between the United States and the Republic of Panamo

The merits or demerits of any action must be judged by the results of that action. In the case of the Panania Canal treaties there can be no doubt about the results. It the treaties are spoiled the prime beneficiaries will be the omininist parties of Latin America

The reverse is also true. It the treaties are ratified by the Senate of the United States and go intn effect, the prime losers will not be the people and government of the United States but their unfriends in Latin America and other parts of the world.

The existing condition in tename is, whether tairly or unfairly, a prime propaganda asset for the communist parties of Latin America. They use it, daily, in their propaganda, as evidence of "Yankee Imperiatism." They use It as evidence that the United States never was and never will be a true "good neighbor." And

# The Panama Canal issue

will be made to seral unpatriotic.

The foresecable results of ratification are disappolatment for the communists, and more than adequate protection for vital US inter-

Those vital interests are commercial and military. Both are safeguarded under the two pending treatles. The United States will retain military bases in the area until the year 2000, and also the right to intervene it necessary to project the "neutrality" of the canal after 2000. .The decisive power of the United States in the area la not in question. For as tar ahead as anyone can toresee the United States will in tact use the canal freely for its commercial and military purposes. It is not giving up de facto control. U is only giving up the things which gall Latin Americans the must, the special and privileged status ut American citizens in a special "zone" and the exclusion of t'anamanian outhority from a zooe which bisects their country.

The treaties are in fact nothing more than

an exercise in making appearances contarm 17 lines in 1976. All but one were transits by with the standards of the times.

ltack in 1903 only a few moralists and politianna. In 1903 that was generally regarded as a - to get it reopened. "progressive" deed. It did get the cagal built.

no renl toss. Both for commercial and military purposes

carriers. The U.S. Navy used the canal for warships 12 times in 1974, 22 times in 1975, and valive intentions.

Ships under 2,560 tons

Sometime between new and the year 2000 cal idealists objected when President Theodore there may be a start on a new canal. To be Ibosevelt stage-managed an Insurrection in modern II would have to be wide enough and the 1sthinus of Panama against the Republic of deep enough for big tankers and aircraft car-Columbia. A pair of D.S. warships, one at el- riers. For safety in wartime it should be an all ther end of the future Canal Zone, blocked the sea-level canal. One small bomb can knock out armed torces of Colombia while the Incat tire a lock and close the present canal for an Inbrigade in Panama City was hastily declared definite time, it is hard in knock out a seato be the army of the new Republic of Pas- level canal from a distance and rolatively easy

But then it is possible that by the year 2000 But this is now 1977, not 1903. Helics of turn-supertankers and aircraft carriers will have of the century colonialism are in poor repute. gone the way of the mastedon, and the existing Appearances should be changed even if the canal will be good enough for the tramp substance remains the same. For Washington freighlers and the occasional cruise ship. And to renounce its always dublous claim to "sov- will it really matter then whose flag files over ereignty" over the Canal Zone ta to gain a it so long as Americe's essential commercial propaganda advantage over the communists at and military interests are protected, as they are under the treatles?

The effort by the conservatives to spoil the the 1903 canal is now obsoleacent. Its locks are Panama treaties is another case of the politiloo narrow for either supertankers or aircraft cal right actually serving tha interests of tha communists - of course with the most conser-

# Who says tennis has to be fun?

It's been more lian o decade now since the psychioirisi Eric Berne wrote his besi-seller, "The Gamea People Play," and there's really no telling how much mischief his popular thesie, crudely popularized, has

Not only did many people conclude that life is a game. a concept that may be true at a profound lovel but not in the trivolous terme II is usually porcaived. Almost as many people concluded that games are, in tact, life. The carclassness with which people treat thair lives and, on the other hand, the seriousness, the truly unforgivable humoricssness with which they treat their games now are a charocleristic part of the '70s.

Grown men and women take on and discard careers and homea and families with billheness. But they jog with a grim fidelity that can only be deacribed as earlyfundamentallei.

And then there's lennis.-

in a book gloomily anough lilled "Love and Hate on the Tennis Courts: How Hiddan Emotions Affect Your Game" (Scribner'a, \$7.95) two psychiatrists, Sidney H. Cath and Alvin Kohn, with the aid of Nathan Cobb, conclude that "approximately 80 percent of the people playing this game are taking it as something other than a gamo." And that statistic certainly includes like authora, though how they arrive at their figure remains one of those myelorios, like douce served in the ad courl.

Instead of ahouling, "Keep your eye on the ball!" or "Beed your knecs!", like other coaches, the lonnie psy-

#### Melvin Maddocks

chiatrisis cry: "Maximize your aggressivenesal", "Cope with your depreasive negativiam!", "Maintain a realistic aelf-image!" To them a drive is nol forehand or backhand but Oedipal. But, if one reads correctly between

that then, the idea le slill to win.

Byap the joke books on tennis aren'l really kidding.

Shepherd Mead, who sent America into giggles with "How to Succeed in Business Wilhout Really Trying," has written a book on "lennismanship" enlitled - what elae? - "How lo Succeed in Tennis Without Really Trying" (McKay, \$8.95). The problem is, Mead takas tennia a lol more seriously than he look business. After the obligatory gags are in about tennia types ("Tha Abominable Chopperman," "Tha Sullan of Swal," "The Poopy Rairlever"), Maad Ihrows off his cap and bells, dons his sweat bends and suede-top sneakers, and lurns out lo be a Tennia Fanalle himaelf. He is definilely ooi fooling when he proscribes the necessary regimen for

Run at laast three miles a day. Do 20 minuloa of callsthenics. Pracilee half an hour on the backboard. Plan at least Iwo hours.

That's not "really lrying"? That's practically your Tennis humor - and there's an awful lol of il in books,

in cartoona, in calendars, and at the joke-shop-souvenirs level - exisis mostly as a disguise. In the inner aanclum of the tennis club it's one thing to be a fanatic among fanotica. But in the great hig world outside, tennis nuts don't always want to be thought of as tannis nuls. So they put their ho-ho side up front.

In the aervice of this deception, personalities like Vic Braden are essential, "Vio-Braden's Tennis for the Future" (Litlia, Brown, \$12.95) shows that smiling, cherubic man on the dust jacket, and one can just hear the jolly voice of PBS television's "Tennis Tips" warning all nel-rushing backers about the risks of a 'fuzz sandwich." In faci, Braden (with Bill Bruns) has written one of the most comprehensive and comprehensible manuels on how to his a tennis ball. But the message within the message is: How to fool the world by winning ond leugh-

So in professional tennia the players perform like businessmen, and in amateur tennis the businessmen act like professionals - mostly Ilie Nastase.

John Updike - a goifer primarily, if lilerary gossip is to be believed - cails lannis a "fluid, treacherous game." Bul if games are "treacherous" - If they have lurned lifto tyranta - It is we who have made tham the little monsters they are. Perhaps the time has come for us game-players to shake our lennia rackel, or our tiddly-wink as the case may be, and shoul in some unison: Pleasure is a responsibility that only mesochists refuse

# Irish draw own conclusions on Carter statement

The response lo Ireland to President Carler'a tactful and measured statement on Ulster has helped to underline the degree of polarization and wishful thinking in this unhappy land. The stotement was meant to be helpful and, to some extent, it was. But because it was so studiously vague, politicians on both aides have

been drawing conclusions to suit themaelvea. A key phrase in the speech was President Carter's support for "the establishment of a form of government in Northern Ireland which will command widespread acceptance throughout both parts of the community." This was interpreted by Mr. Itarry West, official Unionist leader, as a presidential endorsement of the Unionists' Convention report - a blueprint for the government of Northern Ireland oo Unionist terms which has already been rejected flatly by the British.

Politicians in Dublin and political representalives of the Romao Catholic minority in Ulster, in turn, have interpreted the speech as a boost for the British proposals on power shar. ing between the Protestants and Roman Cathoiles - a form of government which has been turned down flatly by the Unionists. .

Mr. Joho Hume, deputy leader of the mainly Party, and thought to be a key figure in press- while a spokesman for Dr. Paisley's party in Ireland.

Peru than this past troubled summer.

breathiaking than the guidebook says.

only onled with the dramas of today.

Belfast ing for the Carter statement, and "President · Carter shows our people what the real prize of agreement could be - a prize that could help us eradicate once and for all our serious social and economic Ills "

> Mr. Hume was referring to President Carter'e suggestion that "additional job-creating tovestmeot" could be forthcoming (provided, of course, that Congress could provide the funds) it both communities in Northern Ireland could agree to live in peace. This is seen here not so much as a carrot but rather as a questionable beilef that the promise of American dollars would softeo Irish hearts and help to stop the killing.

> There is, bowever, a desperate need for further investment with the Ulster unamployment figures, the highest since 1939. If American investora could give practical eocouragement to Mr. Boy Mason, the British minlater in charge of Northern Ireland, during his industrial mission to America in October, it would be a more tangible indication of present help than presideotial promises.

Inevitably aome Unionists in Ulster have dismissed the President oul of hand. Harold McCusker, Unionist MP for Armagh, referred Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour to him as "just another interfering outsider,"

claimed that President Carter was under the influence of "united Irelanders" in America. There is general political agreement, how-

ever, that a statement on Northern freland by the President of the United States is aignificant point conceded even by the political wing of the Provisional IRA. But in practical terms it difficult to see what the stalement can achieve, il anything, in the ahort term.

The Irial love to speculate, and there is much speculation about President Carter's motives. Some people feel that he was putting on record his views on Ireland as a counter to Communist bloc accusations of a violation of human rights by the British. Other observers feel that he was trying to put subtle pressure on the British to do something positive about power abaring and to pul an end to the sterile political vacuum thal currently provails in Ulaler. Yel, others feel that he was making his own political gesture in the United States to the Irish-American lobby in the Democratic

Most important, however, the possible effect of the Carter speech in America la not over-:looked on Ibis side of the Atlaotic. Many people bope that it will help to alam the flow of doilars and support to violent paramilitary groups

There can be oo more equivocation by Irish-Americans and others who continue to want to helieve that violence is the only way by which the people of Ireland can achieve long-term stability. President Carter made it clear to the because of the stature of the office. This is a world that reconciliation in Ireland is the only way forward and that the solution must come from the people who live there.

To many in Northern Ireland, alckened and hardened by the violence, this appears as just another tired old platitude but that is a view which underestimates the man and the stature of the office. Neither Jimmy Carter, nor the Queeo of the United Kingdom, nor the British. Government can make people of Northern Ireland live together in peace if they do not wish to do so; but wheo the President of the United States places bimself firmly and in public on the side of those who reject violence in Northern Ireland, his oction is a further chipping away at the old edifice of violent Irish natioa-

And that cannot be a bad thing for all those who truly love Ireland and who are working towards a peaceful and a permanent solution on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. McCreary is on editorial writer for

## Readers write

# Inflation Soviet style, trade unions, nuclear energy, Taiwan The article, "Soviet economist tells how the late be laid at the door of the overbearing atti-

hard currency to tourists and resident foreign- Romsay, England ers (this principle also applied to carlain ros-

attrants);
3. Slores run on a system of "bonds" dally. It is now widely agreed that atomic reacered to Soviet citizens in exchange for foreign tors; particularly breeders, are unavoidably currency they may have carned abroad, and daligerous in respect to the hijacking of pluto-

4. Exclusive shopping centers strictly re- must have atomic reactors or our economy served for privileged Soviet VIPs, where the will founder as the oil runs out." best of everything is sold to thom all very ad- ... As an onergy researcher, I would like to put

this system in his explanations to Professor only. For a brief time - o ganerotion - we Paris

U.S.S.R. avoids inflation" (Monitor, August 8, lucie of the iroda unions, il is surely a case of but at the completed by the following in the least the same lime there can be building existed between the groups (this may have

Edgar Newgasa

Which perintia them to buy imported goods, nium, which could be used to make bombs. A roply to such objections is to say: "Wo

Anniagoous prices.

things in perspactive. Alomic reactors are not meccasary for the long-term future of our econshall need every new source of energy to tide

1077) might be completed by the following inhistory repealing liself, inasmuch as in a prewice of the annual management of the property of the pro

The Sovial Union runs four distinct calegories of etores:

1. Those validation where there is nutle choice and spirits, silk, atc. The population, where there is nutle choice and spirits, silk, atc. The public will put up with term by the public will put up with term by the electrolysis of water with the color. This appropriate of that much and no more, The trade union had a clectricity and the passage of the resulting hyporal pools. Caviar, high grade coffee ele.), unob
seconds (caviar, high grade coffee ele.), unob
seconds (caviar, high grade coffee ele.), unob
of hydrogen fuel for transportation and industical industrial can be entired and other on the fact that the passage of the electrolysis of water with the color that major sugar menulaction from lossil fuel hurning and alorgic came his business was taken over by the gov-

Atomic reactors can be o temporary evil so berland in exchange.

long as we do not delay in the building up on a firmust give the Chineae credit for improving industry. inassive scale of actor to hydrogan conversion conditions in Talwan and encouraging industry.

Bedford Park, South Australia :

In support of Talwan in reference to the orticle on Talwan by Ray, Gig. Herbor, Wesh. Andrey J. Brady S. Cling, I agree ganarally with what he wrote. We invite readers letters for this column of the original. Onlinese settlers how called are condensed before publication, but thought

aris

M. K.: over the change from oil and natural gas to renawable; resources. Plants for the gasification and met both Talwansse and Chinese from the diange from oil and natural gas to reif the recent trouble in Lewisham and Hull of coal and stome reactors will indeed have to mainland. They both are generally likable. One Norwey Street Boston, MA 02115.

Pollution from fossit fuel burning and otomic came, his business was taken over by the govreactors would, then, be no longer a problam. ernmon! and he was given worlhless tim-

> J. O'M. Bockris bul likey still. I believe, think of the Taiwanesc Professor of Chomistry. as interior and incapable of heiping to run likely own country. This should be changed and the of South Australia. Talwanese allowed to hold higher offices. If we Americans assist Talwan, I think we

should insist that this aituation be remedied or

## Hot summer in Peru

By Bernard Marguerite

The Iravel agents were not wrong. Cuzco, and the walls were covered with slogans the old Inca capital, is a unique specimen of against fascism and the military dictatorship.

The old Inca capital, is a unique specimen of against fascism and the military dictatorship.

The old Inca capital, is a unique specimen of against fascism and the military dictatorship.

was announced June 10 by Minister of Econ- press the crowd of townspeople and striking Waller Piazza, the country was hit by university etadents. The people did not shout fols, disturbances, and strikes thet went on slogans, they just began to whistle. The square and on: (Mr. Piazza offered his resignation one became one huge whistle. Unforgettable, inbulk laler.) During the day the situation in Cuzco and the soldiers used beavy sticks on everyseemed normal, notwithstanding military pa- body around, including women and children.

rols on the streets and army trucks in front of ... At the same time Peru was voting for a huthe railway station and airport. The only train man rights resolution at the conference of the lo leave was the lourist train for Machin Pic- Organization of American States. Pope Paul, thu, filled with people from all around the receiving the new Peruvian Ambassador to the world showing a total lack of coocern for the Vafican, said he "knew very well" how the problems of the Peruvian worker. They had Peruvian Government was trying hard to boild come to see the Peru of yesterday, not to be a community "fairer, freer, and more authentically human." Robert Dean, who had At 9 p.m. the curfew began and everybody been U.S. Ambassador to Peru until Jone, said was supposed to be home. At \$105 p.m. the in an interview published later: "Peru is not a shooting started. It lasted sporadically all human righla country in the problem sense right. How many casualties? A few hundred, philosophically, this government wants to help said rumor. Two persons killed, proclaimed the its cilizens, not to abuse them."

police. Forty, sakt a professor at Cuzco Uni On July 19 the general strike in Lima was so The political aspect of the situation is not bridally repressed that at least six persons the most important. The government of Gen-

rights that was enacted in 1976. Deaplie the outery, Mr. Piszza had reasons to

of Peru is somewhere between \$5 billion and \$7 million, with 40 percent of exports consumed by the service of foreign debt. Mr. Plazza courageously asked for a reduction of imports, lockeding those for the army, and denounced widespread corruption, red tape, and lack of efficiency in stale planning.

What may infurtate Peruvians the most, indeed, is to see how much is spent on arms while the people have so little to cal. The ayerage citizen with a fraction of U.S. salary - but food prices almost as high - is not made happler by the fact that Peru has bought 36 Soylet : fighter bombers and 300 Soviet lanks - and : that his country is the first in South America to possess guided antiaircraft missiles pro-vided by the Soviet Union as well as sophisticated radar systems.

I could have chosen a belier time to go to In any event, the soldiers were shooting all were killed by the military forces. On July 23 eral Morales Bermudez (for which not one cilitoo readily at the people still on the sirects the Peruvian leaders deolded to extend for one zen had a good word during my trip across the more year the suspension of constitutional country) has been allowly inquing away from the Soviets. The latter have been pager to sell arms lo Peru but not support its economy. The strange acene. Three military trucks alaried to present his austerity plan. According to the Cuban experiment apparently was enough for But, after the government's austerity plan drive very rapidly around the square to Im-U.S. corporations not nationalized at the hooi billion. The 1977 trade deficit is forecast at \$700 ning of the milliary regime will help to redress lbe economy of the country.

"We are not protesting for political reaaons," airiking students lold me with lears in their eyea. "Look around. The life of our fathere is not only not improving. It is growing worse each year."

Buf should the talk finally turn to politics, intellectuals and studenta speak with one voice of the hope they have in Prealdent Jimmy Carter. During the summer heat of a kind I had not expected, there was no more "Yankee, go home," no "Vietnam," no "Watergale." The populority of Carter was atready surpassing that of Kennedy long ago. With the new administration then only six months old it was an

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